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THE JERUSALEM
POST

TUESDAY,
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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

WHEN the Moroccan Government on June 9 suspended organized Jewish immigration to Israel, there were several thousands, including elderly persons, women and young children, in the immigration camps near Casablanca who had sold all their possessions, given up their homes and their occupations and were poised and ready to go to Israel where many of them had immediate family and close relatives. When all the attempts which were made to convince the Moroccan Government that their action in suddenly suspending the free movement of Jews who wished to go to Israel was in conflict with accepted ethics of international conduct, it was still hoped that special consideration would be extended to these particularly unfortunate persons who now can find no fate other than beggary and want in Morocco, and who have been living a kind of suspended existence in the transit camp.

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NOW a new element has entered into the situation. The fact that the action of the Moroccan Government in suspending Jewish immigration to Israel was forced upon it by the extreme nationalist elements under the influence of Cairo is well known. But these elements have not rested content with the negative results they have achieved; although the ruin of the lives of several thousand human beings should have been satisfying enough even to their sadistic appetites. During the past few days, an article has appeared in the nationalist paper, "Istiklal," in which clear threats are made that these camps will now be liquidated by riot and mob violence. What this will mean, those who have followed the sad history of unbridled savagery in the North African struggle for independence can easily imagine. Action must be taken at once by the Moroccan authorities to prevent a terrible tragedy.

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THE obvious and humane solution would be to allow these afflicted thousands to go at once where their hearts' desire is set; to Israel, where homes and employment await them and where they can be reunited with their families. It seems clear that all Morocco can now offer them is the threat of pogrom and little chance if any to reintegrate in any way into the life of the new State, which has already more than its proportion of underprivileged citizens with no hope now or in the immediate future of any sort of real economic future. Up till now, there has been nothing more than promises by the Moroccan Government that something will be done for these thousands of stranded citizens who have severed their effective ties with Morocco and are still not allowed to proceed to their new life in Israel.

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THE first appearance of the new State of Morocco on the international scene was made last week when the Security Council, by an overwhelming majority, pronounced its verdict in favour of admitting it to membership of the United Nations. Surely the world and Morocco herself will want to be convinced that membership of this international fellowship of nations implies some regard for the principles on which the U.N. is presumably based; and some sort of loyalty to the Charter which should govern its conduct. Among the express provisions of that Charter is the freedom of movement and the reunion of families. To release these threatened thousands of Jewish candidates for immigration to Israel is just simple justice, and it must be expected that the opinion of the world will be brought to bear upon Morocco to act as though she believed that international status implies some regard for international obligation. Also implicit in the Charter of the United Nations is that human beings within a nation should be guaranteed the elementary rights of freedom from fear and simple protection. As the situation now seems to be developing in Morocco, this assurance no longer rules for the inhabitants of the immigrant transit camps. Let the world of decent men and women raise its voice on this issue before it is too late.

Jerusalem, July 24.

Eden: H-Bomb Forces Military Rethinking

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, said today that possession of the hydrogen bomb by the two major world powers would compel some military rethinking in both East and West.

Opening the Commons debate on the Foreign Office, he told the House that Britain, as well as Russia and the U.S. oon would have the H-bomb and, like those countries, had been giving serious thought to the "strategic needs of today in consultation with our allies." British policy remained based on the closest relations with the Commonwealth, the U.S. and Western Europe, he emphasized.

Sir Anthony expressed the hope that Russia would show through her foreign policy an increasing desire for more normal relationships. He added that the danger of world war "has receded and is receding."

The Prime Minister said he hoped that all the countries concerned would consider whether out of some the existing groupings such as the Western European Union and NATO "some plans might be made which will enable confidence between us to grow." Thus we might arrive at some arrangement to hold free elections in Germany "on terms which we could all accept," he added.

Touching on the controversial question of how human beings are affected by H-bomb tests, Sir Anthony declared that it would be wise to prepare now to avoid the dangers that the multiplication of such experiments over a long period of time could have to human health.

"We would have preferred to deal with this problem within the context of a disarmament convention, but we are quite ready now to discuss it separately," he said. "If we are to attempt such a move—as I wish we would—it would be clearly necessary that each one of us try to work out the best method of limitation and control we can contrive. We propose to do this ourselves," he concluded.

Threats to Moroccan Jews in Camps

Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Anxiety is felt for the safety of several thousand Jews in two transit-camps in Casablanca, Morocco, following the publication in the nationalist newspaper, "Istiklal," a few days ago of threats to liquidate these camps by the direct action of the people.

It will be recalled that negotiations have been proceeding, since the Moroccan Government on June 9 suspended the emigration of Jews to Israel, for special permission for the Jews in these two camps, who have liquidated all their possessions in Morocco, to be allowed to proceed to Israel.

(See Marginal Column, P.1.)

2 Soldiers Killed In Algiers Suburbs

ALGIERS, Monday (Reuter). — Two soldiers were killed and a policeman was seriously wounded in two attacks launched by Algerian insurgents in the suburbs of Algiers today.

The soldiers died when shots were fired at a military lorry on the northwestern outskirts of the city.

The policeman was wounded when insurgents in a car attacked a police post in a southeastern suburb of the city, police reported.

Reports of the attack on the police post stated that four insurgents drove up to the post in a car. Two of them, one armed with a machine pistol and the other with two Colts, burst into the guardroom, while another kept watch outside, and opened fire on four policemen.

A policeman returned fire, but his machine pistol misfired and the attackers fled in their car.

Tito, Mikoyan End Secret Parley

PULA, Yugoslavia, Monday (Reuter). — President Tito and Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, Soviet Deputy Premier, yesterday ended their two-day talks on Brioni Island amid complete secrecy.

Mr. Mikoyan arrived there on Saturday for what the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug described as a private visit.

Asked what they discussed President Tito told reporters, "What can I say?" The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Koca Popovic, told reporters "I have nothing to tell you. I have been at Brioni for a rest."

Meanwhile, President Tito and his wife sailed from Brioni last night for the Greek island of Corfu where they will spend some time on holiday as guests of the Greek King and Queen. This is the first private visit Marshal Tito ever paid to a foreign country.

Stassen Campaigns Against Nixon

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's special adviser on disarmament, announced today that he would campaign to have Mr. Richard Nixon dropped as the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate.

Mr. Stassen said at a special Press conference he was convinced that President Eisenhower should have no "honourably avoidable handicap" in his campaign for a second term in the White House.

PICA ISSUE

Tomorrow's enlarged issue of The Jerusalem Post will contain four pages devoted to PICA on the occasion of the award of the first Rothschild Prizes. Among the features will be a full-page illustrated article by Dr. Yigael Yadin on the finds at the excavations in Hazor.

The price of the issue is 120 pruta. Reserve your copy today.

KNESSET ADOPTS DEBATE RULES

Knesset Members are henceforth forbidden to refer from the rostrum of the House to any conversation they have had with a Minister or another Knesset Member.

This rule is included in Chapter 10 of the Knesset Rules and Regulations which was tabled by the House Committee yesterday and took effect immediately. The chapter is entitled "Knesset Debates."

Members will also be forbidden to mention in the Knesset any stand advocated in Knesset Committees by Ministers, Members or party groups.

The latter ban has been an unwritten law until now, but it was often violated. The prohibition on the revelation of conversations is entirely new.

Mr. B. Azanya, Chairman of the House Committee, said that the purpose of both rules was to permit Ministers and Members to talk with a greater sense of freedom in committees and in private conversations.

B-G Answers Queries On Political Appointments

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in the Knesset yesterday replied to a question submitted by Mr. Y. Bader (Herut) in January on the subject of political appointments.

Mr. Ben-Gurion stated that the former Director-General of he Ministry of Transport (M. H. Rasily) had left the Civil Service and received dismissal compensation.

The Prime Minister also said that the Minister of Development had appointed, on a temporary basis, a director of administration for development companies without the approval of the Civil Service Commission. But such temporary appointments do not require Commission approval, he added.

In the opinion of the Commission, the hiring of a person in a key position temporarily is "harmful and absolutely undesirable," Mr. Ben-Gurion continued.

The Ministry of Development employee was receiving "advances" on his salary until "final clarification," he said. He expressed the view that the adoption of the Civil Service Law, which was presented to the Second Knesset, should be speeded up in order to prevent the suspicion of political appointments.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Bader pointed out that six months had passed since the submission of his original question. He therefore wanted to know how long the temporary employees mentioned by the Prime Minister would continue to occupy their posts.

The Prime Minister said that he would make every effort to reply before the Knesset recesses.

Cairo Recalls World Bank's July 9 Pledge

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). —The Egyptian Finance Minister, Dr. Abdal Moneim Kaissuny, said tonight that he had received a communication from the World Bank Director, Mr. Eugene Black, dated July 9 reiterating an assurance that the "World Bank will finance the Aswan high dam scheme in due course."

No Relief Today From Sharav

The *sharav* will continue in most parts of the country with a possible weakening in the hill region, according to the meterological report last night. In the coastal region the weather will be sultry.

Yesterday's temperatures ranged from a sizzling 45 degrees in Eilat, to 40 in Beersheba, an uncomfortable 37 in Safad and a work disrupting 37 in the Capital. Tel Aviv experienced a cold snap, with maximum temperatures of only 32 at the Kirya.

The *sharav* is due to a high pressure system extending to this area from the West. The warm air subsides and becomes still warmer and drier in the process. In the coastal region, the air becomes more humid because the sea air, which in normal weather spreads out, is confined to the area.

For the first time since the establishment of the State, the Jerusalem Municipality Water Department yesterday received no calls protesting water shortages as the mercury continued to mount.

A step to alleviate future shortages will be taken today when a pipeline, connecting the southern quarters, is inaugurated.

HAIFA STAYS INDOORS

HAIFA, Monday. — A cruel *sharav* drove almost everyone indoors today and made them take shelter behind closed windows. Vitality wilted and soft drink sales boomed, while the temperature continued to climb all day, not relenting even in the evening. It was particularly hot on Mount Carmel tonight.

In spite of the unusually hot weather, Magen David Adom reported "no head casualties."

Rear Admiral D. E. Holland-Martin, who arrived on board the H.M.S. Manxman in Haifa Port today, found an opportunity to comment on the weather — not an unusual English pastime. His ship had met with a "particularly warm welcome," he said, smilingly.

Knesset Passes Interest Law to Finance Body

The Knesset last night passed to the Finance Committee the Interest Bill, which authorizes the Minister of Finance to fix the maximum interest rate from time to time. The General Zionists and Agudat Yisrael voted to return the Bill to the Government; the Communists abstained.

But because of the likelihood that the Bill will not pass its final reading before the Knesset recesses, the House also passed to the committee another bill which extends for an further six months the present Ottoman law on interest. On this bill (Amendment to the Bank of Israel Law, only the Communists voted against.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, presenting the bill, said that the present Ottoman law was ineffective. The only sanction it provided was that the courts will not compel payment of that part of the interest over 9 per cent.

Nor was the rigid rate of interest fixed by the law any longer suitable, Mr. Eshkol said.

The bill authorises the Minister, after consultation with the Governor of the Bank of Israel and the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee, to fix the maximum interest rate from time to time "either in general or for various types of loans."

Where illegal interest is charged, the bill frees the borrower from payment of the entire interest, and provides that the lender may be required to pay a penalty to the borrower of up to five times the interest. In addition, usury becomes a criminal offence with fines and jail terms provided for.

Any interest rate fixed by the Minister will include all service charges or other "extras."

The bill provides that in loans for a period over two years, any sums paid on account of a linking clause will not be considered as interest. The linking, however, must be either to the official rate of exchange, the Cost-of-Living Index, or the price of any goods fixed for the purpose by the Minister of Finance in an administrative order.

If the Minister issues no order fixing the maximum interest rate, the Courts may rule that a given rate of interest is exorbitant.

Most speakers in the debate were agreed that the fixing of a maximum interest rate would not in itself solve the problem of the credit shortage. A number of speakers predicted that the "black market" rate of interest would now soar even higher, because the stiff sanctions in the law made the risk all the greater.

Doubt that the Finance Minister would ever exercise the authority to fix a maximum interest rate was expressed by Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) Mr. M. Kelmer (Hapoel Hamizrahi) and Dr. M. Sneh (Communist).

Dr. Bader said that throughout history, laws of this kind had been failures. The only solution was a basic reform in the credit area. So long as credit was controlled, there would be a black market.

Moving the return of the bill to the Government, Mr. S. Bejerano (General Zionists) said that the problem of exorbitant interest could not be solved by law. The present chaotic situation was preferable to the hasty passage of an Interest Law. If a maximum interest rate of 10 per cent were fixed, it would be unenforceable; if 12 per cent, those banks which now charge less would raise their rates to 12 per cent, he said.

Both Mr. Kelmer and Mr Y. Riftin (Mapam) declared that the Knesset itself should fix the maximum interest rate. Mr. Riftin said that what was needed was a change in the Government's credit policy, to direct funds to more constructive purposes.

Dr. Y. Foerder (Progressive) said that economic theory dictated that the Government should not interfere in fixing the interest rate. But because of the critical interest situation, we were justified in ignoring economic theory and taking what might be the last chance to correct the situation.

The Knesset today will hear a non-confidence motion by the General Zionists on the "Government's economic failures."

EGYPTIAN WARSHIPS VISITING BEIRUT

Two Egyptian destroyers, the Dumyat and the Abu Seir, have arrived in Beirut on a courtesy call, "Al Ahram," the Cairo daily, reported yesterday.

British Labour Asks Arms Ban After 'Balance'

LONDON, Monday. — The chief Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Alfred Robens, expressed the Opposition's views in the Commons today that when the balance of arms in the Middle Sast was "fair," there should be a tota larms embargo to the region, supervised by the U.N. He was speaking during the debate on foreign affairs.

Mr. Robens said that the Baghdad Pact could never be regarded as a policy for the whole of the Middle East. "We cannot go on thinking of the Middle East as a British possession," he added.

He declared that it was a "great mistake" to try to channel economic aid through military pacts and alliances. In the Middle East, economic aid should be disbursed by the U.N., and there should be an organization established somewhat on the lines of the Colombo plan for South and South-East Asia.

During question time, a barrage of Labourite querries on the issue of arms sales to Israel evoked absolutely no information from the Government spokesman, Mr. A.D. Dodds-Parker.

When asked what answer did the Government give Israel's request for anti-aircraft equipment, Mr. Dodds-Parker replied that "it wasn't customary for the Government to disclose confidential diplomatic exchanges."

Mr. H.S. Morrison, former Labour Foreign Secretary, asked the spokesman if it was the Government's policy to supply such arm sto Israel as would be calculated to put her on a basis of not less than equality with the Arab states. Mr. Dodds-Parker replied that the Government's policy was in line with the 1950 Tripartite agreement, made when Mr. Morrison was Foreign Secretary.

(Reuter, INA)

French Ban Libyans From New Oilfield

French troops occupying the recently discovered oil field in the Fezzan in Libya, on the Algerian-Lybian border, have refused entrance to a Libyan commission investigating the circumstances of the two-week-old dispute over the ownership of the field, "Al Ahram," reported yesterday.

A strong protest on the incident has been sent to Paris, and the Governor of the Fezzan has asked for troop reinforcements.

Myerson Sees Burns Following Two New Jordanian Outrages

Stresses Gravity of Situation

The Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, was invited to a meeting with Foreign Minister Golda Myerson last night following the two attacks from Jordan yesterday and on Sunday. Mrs. Myerson is understood to have stressed the gravity of the situation along the Jordan border.

In yesterday's outrage Jordanians slipped across the frontier to throw a grenade into a children's house in Ma'ale Hahamisha, near Jerusalem, and open fire at a bus standing in the *kibbutz*. (See adjoining column for complete report).

Gen. Burns returned to Jerusalem from Cairo at 2 p.m. yesterday where he had accompanied the U.N. Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, in talks with Egyptian leaders.

Talks in Amman

On Saturday afternoon, it will be recalled, Mr. Hammarskjold and Gen. Burns discussed the situation along the Israel-Jordan border with King Hussein and other officials in Amman.

It is probable that the results of these discussions were brought up at last night's meeting, which was held at Mrs. Myerson's home. It lasted for one hour and was attended by Mr. Yosef Tekoah, Director of the Armistice Affairs Department, and M. Henri Vigier, Gen. Burns' political adviser.

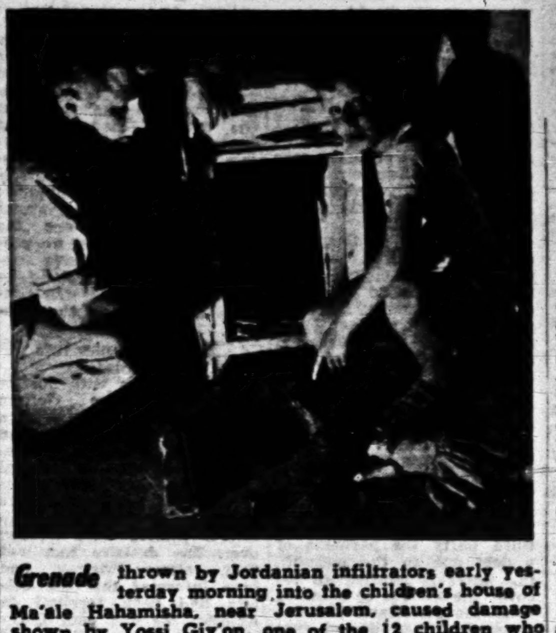
The Foreign Ministry spokesman, commenting on both Sunday's and yesterday's attacks, pointed out that they took place within 48 hours after Mr. Hammarskjold visited Amman "where he is understood to have tried to influence Jordan to ensure tranquility along the border.

Jordan Spurns Pledge

The spokesman stated: "The fact that these incidents followed so closely on other attacks appears to demonstrate that all efforts by the Mixed Armistice Commission and by U.N. representatives to bring about Jordan's compliance with the cease-fire pledge have failed. At the last meeting of the M.A.C., the Israel delegation declared that it saw no value in additional condemnations by the Commission when previous M.A.C. resolutions remain unheeded by Jordan.

"Now, with aggression continuing, the question is again being asked whether reliance can be placed on the M.A.C. as an effective organ for reducing tension."

"Israel expects to be informed by the U.N. Secretary General of Jordan's policy with regard to the implementation of the cease-fire. Israel will further consider her policy towards Jordan in the light of whatever assurances the Secretary-General may have obtained from the Jordan Government. The Government of Israel assumes that the U.N.T.S.O. will keep the Security Council informed of the continuing Jordan aggression."



Grenade thrown by Jordanian infiltrators early yesterday morning into the children's house of Ma'ale Hahamisha, near Jerusalem, caused damage shown by Yossi Giv'on, one of the 12 children who were sleeping in the house at the time. At left is Mr. Eliezer Ben Meir, member of the kibbutz.

Photo by Braun

12 Kibbutz Boys Escape Injury From Night Marauders' Grenade

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Twelve sleeping boys miraculously escaped injury when a pair of Jordanian infiltrators yesterday morning hurled a hand-grenade into a children's house at Ma'ale Hahamisha settlement in the Jerusalem Corridor.

The grenade exploded in the hallway, and fragments ripped into the walls, floor and ceiling. It blew out windowpanes but failed to wake up all the boys, who are in the 10-year-old age group. Those awakened thought that the "electric boiler had blown up."

However, when smoke from the grenade and dust from falling plaster began to fill the rooms, they realized that they had been attacked and woke their sleeping companions. A moment later, the infiltrators sent two bursts of automatic fire into a bus parked in the courtyard, damaging its engine.

The night watchman and the night nurse were the first to reach the building, which lies at the farthest edge of the settlement only several hundreds metres from the perimeter fence.

"The children acted with the coolness of veterans," a member of the kibbutz told *The Jerusalem Post* after the incident. How did their parents act? "Well, frankly, not as well as the children."

Slip by Guards

It is believed that the infiltrators, one of whom was barefoot, slipped past the settlement's guards shortly before 4 a.m. They then avoided the internal roving guard who was making his rounds to wake up settlers for early morning duty.

The marauders reached the boys' building in which a night light was burning. The wire net covering the washroom window was torn away and the grenade tossed into the building, landing in the hallway.

Immediately after the explosion, they fired two bursts at the bus, and ran for the Jordanian border, a scant kilometre away. The guards took up the chase but to no effect. Police at the Abu Ghosh station were notified.

At daybreak, a police squad, reinforced by a tracker and bloodhounds, and accompanied by U.N. Observers, followed tracks of the marauders to the border.

The children did not sleep in the building last night, having been moved to other quarters. A closet containing clothes which was standing in the corridor, had its sides ridled by grenade fragments.

Several places of the grenade penetrated a room, where two boys were sleeping, through its partially open door: The ceiling and the upper parts of the walls were pitted from the explosion.

Tracks Lead to Jordan

The investigation of the Ma'ale Hahamisha attack has revealed tracks leading along 400 metres to the Jordanian border, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced last night.

The attackers must have torn open the wire mesh on one of the windows in the children's house and then tossed the grenade through the window. One of the grenade fragments missed a sleeping child by only 30 centimetres.

A complaint has been lodged with the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

U.S. Seeking Base Replacing Dhahran

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The U.S. is considering possible alternatives to its Middle East base at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, authoritative sources said today. But British and American officials denied one report that the U.S. was negotiating with Britain for a lease to build a base in the British Protectorate of Katar, which flanks Saudi Arabia on the Persian Gulf.

The sources said that the U.S. lease on the Dhahran air base expired last month but had been extended during current negotiations with Saudi Arabia. The latter is known to be pressing the U.S. for more arms as a condition for extending the lease.

Syria, Egypt Open Talks on Union

The President of the Syrian El Ba'ath Party, Michel Aflak, arrived in Cairo yesterday to discuss the proposed federal union between Egypt and Syria, according to the Middle East News Agency. A Syrian Government delegation headed by Premier Sabri Assal is due in Cairo at the beginning of August to complete the negotiations.

CHANCES REMOTE

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Chances for a genuine federation between Egypt and Syria are extremely remote. On the contrary, Syrian nationalism is daily gaining in strength, and it was observed that the Syrian soldiers taken prisoner by Israel forces have shown even greater nationalist feeling than Egyptians.

Colonel Abdul Nasser's appeal in Syria, which is chiefly to the Socialist Party, is in that he succeeded in defying the West with impunity. He is the victorious symbol of Arab hatred of foreigners in general and the West in particular.

The success that Egyptian President Abdul Nasser had with his policy of active neutralism for a time captured the imagination of many Syrians. A contributing factor in favour of federation might also be the Egyptian influence to which Shukri Kuwatly, the Syrian Prime Minister, was subjected during his years of exile in Cairo. Though rightist elements in Syria oppose federation, no Arab would dare express himself openly against the pan-Islamic principle.

The Cairo-Damascus axis is also opposed by Saudi Arabia out of fear of Egyptian ascendency. Another force in the Arab world opposing the union is Iraq, which, however, is discredited in Syria because of its Hashemite regime and its ties with the West.

U.N. Chief Ends Talks in Cairo

The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, arrived in Geneva yesterday by air from Cairo after consulting with Egyptian and Arab League Leaders, according to Cairo Radio. Mr. Hammarskjold will spend several days in Geneva and then continue on to Sweden for a five-days holiday.

The Radio said that he had discussed the Middle East and Algerian situations with Foreign Minister Mahmud Fawzi.

According to the Arab News Agency, Mr. Hammarskjold, during his Middle East tour, warned Israel agains going on with her planned diversion of the Jordan River and against making any changes in the status of the Demilitarized Zones, which he said were still the concern of the U.N. He appealed to Israel, Jordan and Egypt to preserve the peace on the Armistice Lines, at least until the meeting of the General Assembly in November, when the "Palestine" question will again come up for discussion.

MAC Traces Kastel Incident to Jordan

Investigation of the incident at Mevasseret Yerushalayim, near Kastel, on Sunday proved that it was carried out by two Jordanian saboteurs who passed Jordan Army outposts on their way across the border, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced last night. Police called to investigate came under fire from Jordan outposts.

The Mixed Armistice Commission investigation gave a detailed picture of what actually happened:

Workers of the Jewish National Fund are engaged in reclaiming the barren hillsides of Judea, building terraces and planting vineyards. After the removal of the rocks, future terraces have to be marked out and this is done by stringing cords along their ridges.

On the morning of July 22 a workman noticed a cord in a place where none had been put by the labourers. He followed the cord and saw a strange-looking object attached to it. He called for the police and when they arrived to investigate, fire was opened upon them from the Jordan territory.

After the Jordanian fire had been silenced it was found that the object in question was a mine. Had one of the labourers in the course of his work pulled the cord, as was obviously anticipated, the criminal sitting a few hundreds yards away, on the Jordan side of the border, would have been afforded a direct view of an innocent labourer being blown to pieces.

The investigation which took place proved that tracks of two men wearing rubber-soled shoes led to the Jordanian border, in the proximity of Jordan Army outposts.

Eytan Reports On Tour of East Europe

Mr. Walter Eytan, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday and reported his impressions of his recent visit to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the U.S.S.R.

In the second part of the meeting, Foreign Minister Golda Myerson reported on immigration from Morocco and reviewed the talks with Mr. Dag Hammarskjold that took place last week.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES SOVIET ENVOY

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. A. N. Abramov, yesterday called on Foreign Minister Golda Myerson in Jerusalem. It is understood that routine matters were discussed.

Syrians Open Fire On Workers in Hula

Rifle and automatic fire was opened from Syrian territory at noon on Sunday on a group of men working north of Lake Hula in Israel territory, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. The fire was returned by an Israel patrol which was in the area.

The workmen suffered no casualties.

Infiltrators in Negev

BEERSHEBA, Monday.—Infiltrators from the Gaza Strip stole 120 metres of irrigation pipe and 10 sprinklers from Kibbutz Ein Hashlosha in the Western Negev last night. Traces of three persons were found by the police.

Association of Immigrants from Latin America
"Zemoroth" South American Society for Settlement & Industry Ltd.
invite all immigrants from
Latin America in Israel
to a memorial meeting on the 30th day after
the death of
Samuel Kaufman
one of the leaders of the Zionist Movement in Argentina,
member of the National Council of the Association, and
initiator of the Zemoroth enterprise
which will take place tomorrow, July 25, 1956,
at 8 p.m., at the Keren Hayesod Hall,
33A Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

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The Jerusalem
Midsummer Ball
will be held at 8 p.m.,
on July 30, 1956
at the
President Hotel
6 Rehov Ahad Ha'am
PROGRAMME: Water-sports contests; "3 Men in a Boat" conducted by Yitzhak Shimoni with Marc Lavry and Yoseph Stern participating, and many surprises.
Prizes will be awarded to contestants
Candidates for the water sports contest should register with the hotel management.
ADMISSION BY INVITATION ONLY

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Social & Personal

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Myerson yesterday received the outgoing Minister of Yugoslavia and Mrs. Jovan Vukmanovic. Mr. and Mrs. Vukmanovic were the guests of honour at a dinner party given by Mrs. Myerson. Other guests were Mr. Walter Eytan, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Simon, Mr. Arieh Eshel, Mr. and Mrs. Dov Sattat, and Mrs. L. Kaddar.

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The Histadrut "Folk Delegation" from the U.S. was received by the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, in the Knesset last night. Earlier, they were introduced to Mayor Gershon Agron in the Town Hall.

The delegation entertained Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Sharett to lunch.

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The Consul-General of Belgium and Madame Alain de Thysebaert gave a reception at the Consulate-General in Talbieh, Jerusalem, on Sunday night on the occasion of the Belgian National Holiday. Among those present were members of the Consular Corps; senior Government officials including the Directors-General of the Ministries of Health and Justice; the District Representative and members of his staff; and members of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization and their ladies.

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The U.S. Air cadets who arrived in Israel on Sunday visited the Tel Aviv Town Hall yesterday and were received by the Mayor, Mr. Haim Levanon, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Yehuda Nedivi.

Mayor A. Krinizi and the Ramat Gan Municipality last night received the cadets at the Town Hall. The cadets also met the families with whom they will be boarded for about 12 days and went with them to their homes. Major I.M. Wise and Lt.-Col. Albert Plotkin, the escorts of the group, replied. Rabbi Plotkin spoke in Hebrew. Richard Foell thanked the Mayor, Town Councillors and families on behalf of the cadets.

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The group of Israel Bond workers from the U.S. visited Eilat yesterday.

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American church and civic leaders, on a study tour of Israel sponsored by the American Christian Palestine Committee, visited the Weizmann Institute on Sunday.

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The charter meeting of the new Tel Aviv-Jaffa (South) Rotary Club was held in the garden of Mr. M. Meyer's home in Bat Yam on Saturday night under the chairmanship of the Club's President, Magistrate E. Yedid-Halevy. Greetings were delivered in French, Hebrew and Arabic by the French Ambassador, M.P.E. Gilbert, whose idea it was to create this club. Among those present were the Australian Minister, the Rumanian Charge d'Affaires and the Greek Consul of Jaffa.

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Mr. William V. Fitch, U.S. Operations Mission Social Security expert, toured Hadassah installations in the capital yesterday.

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Dr. E. Ostashinsky, Director General of the Vine Growers Cooperative Society of the Rishon LeZion and Zichron Ya'acov cellars, has returned from his trip to the U.S. and Europe in connection with the export of Carmel Oriental Wines.

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The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School announces the following promotions: Dr. Felix Bergmann, from Associate Professor to Professor in Pharmacology; Dr Joseph Gurevitch, from Associate Professor to Professor in Clinical Microbiology; Dr. Michael Davies, from Instructor to Lecturer in Preventive Medicine; Dr Avivah Zuckerman, from Instructor to Lecturer in Parasitology.

•

The Canadian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. George P. Kidd, will speak on "Recent Developments in the Canadian Economy" to the Ramat Gan Rotary Club, at Beit Hasarah, at 1.30 p.m. today.

Malben Opens 18th Home for Aged

HADERA, Monday. — A Home for the Aged was opened by Malben in Neve Haim near here today, the organization's 18th such home in the country. The buildings, now renovated, were once used as an immigrant reception centre. The Home will mainly accommodate elderly immigrants from Iraq.

Malben representatives said that the aim was to concentrate the aged by their country of origin.

An 88-year-old veteran in the Malben Neve Avot Home for the Aged in Pardess Hanna, told pressmen that he was expecting his 68-year-old son to arrive shortly. The veteran, Mr. Marco Weinstock, who emigrated from Rumania, declared that he was somewhat worried about what work his son could do when he arrives in Israel. Mr. Weinstock senior is a metal worker in the Home's workshops.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post July 24, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Goitein and Sussman.

Harry Aharonset and Ernest Gordon, Appellants, v. Chava Neuman Wishomirski, Respondent (C.A. 373/54)

Widow Must Hand Over Black Market Pounds to Husband's Estate

The Supreme Court, by a majority decision, allowed an appeal against a decision of the Tel Aviv District Court, delivered on October 26, 1954 (C.C. 2726/52).

Mr. M. Makleff and Mr. Aronowsky appeared for the appellants, Mr Dibon for the respondent.

In 1950, Fischel Neuman, an American citizen, married the respondent, an Israeli citizen. In September of that year Neuman arranged with Mr. Edelzak, a manager of the Sharon Bank, to let him have IL12,600 as soon as he effected the transfer of $18,000 in America to a person appointed by the latter. The dollars were duly handed over in America but before Mr. Edelzak could fulfil his part of the transaction, Mr. Neuman died, in December, 1950. However, the IL12,600 was eventually paid to Mrs. Neuman in January 1951 by the Sharon Bank.

Mr. Neuman had left a will, dated 1941, which naturally made no mention of his widow but in which Messrs. Aharonset and Gordon, the appellants, were appointed executors. The latter sued Mrs. Neuman for the return of the money, claiming that she had received it as agent or otherwise for Mr. Neuman and that it therefore rightfully belonged to the estate. The widow, on the other hand, denied that she had ever acted as her deceased husband's agent and claimed that the money belonged to her and not to the estate. She pleaded, alternatively, that the executors were not entitled to demand the mony since it formed the proceeds of an illegal foreign currency transaction.

The only person to give evidence was Mr. Edelzak who told the story of the dollar transaction, at which, he said, Mrs. Neuman had been present, and also testified to the fact that he had been charged with and found guilty of an offence against the currency regulations as a result of this transaction. The only evidence produced, with the consent of the plaintiffs, by Mrs. Neuman's counsel was a copy of a judgment indicating that she had been fined IL650 for the same offence against the currency regulations in consequence of her plea of guilty.

Judge Zeltner of the Tel Aviv District Court held that Mrs. Neuman had been a party to a three-cornered illegal transaction and, therefore, in accordance with the maxim that in equal guilt the position of the defendant is the stronger, dismissed the action.

The executors appealed against this decision on the grounds that Mrs. Neuman had not been a party to the transaction and therefore the maxim did not apply, relying for the most part on Gordon v. Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police (1910, 2.K.B. 1080), and other English precedents.

Judgment

The decision of the Supreme Court was delivered in three separate judgments — a minority judgment by the President, a majority judgment by Justice Sussman backed up by Justice Goitein's concurring judgment.

The President set out the facts of the case in detail and then with reference to English precedents considered the attitude of the courts towards actions based on, or revealing, illegal transactions. One had to distinguish between two cases, he said: when the illegal transaction is not complete and by giving the remedy asked for the courts would be lending their assistance towards completing it; and the case where the illegal transaction was completed before the assistance of the courts was sought. In the former case, even if the defendant does not use the plea of illegality, but the illegality nevertheless emerges in the course of proceedings, the courts will of their own initiative refuse to grant the plaintiff's claim. In the second case, a defendant who wishes to plead the illegality of a transaction, to which he was a party, must state so explicitly in his statement of defence and will then be allowed to bring evidence to prove this. Once it is proved that the plaintiff's claim is based on an illegal transaction, then the courts will apply the maxim that no action may arise from an illegal cause, and even if convinced that on the merits of the case (not taking into account the illegality) justice lies with the plaintiff, will dismiss the action.

"Anomalous Situation"

A defendant who was not a party to the illegal transaction, the President continued, cannot employ the device of setting up the plea of illegality as between the plaintiff and a third party in order to win his case. This produces the anomalous situation wherein a defendant, who is himself tainted, may set up the plea of illegality of a transaction between the plaintiff and a third party, and thereby win his case; whereas a defendant who was not himself mixed up in the illegal transaction would be ordered to pay the plaintiff's claim. The answer to this anomaly lies in the fact that the plaintiff who cannot establish his cause of action without relying upon the illegal transaction must fail as against the innocent defendant.

In the light of these principles, the President said, the first thing to be established was whether the respondent had been a party to the illegal exchange of foreign currency. In the light of the facts of the case, he gave his detailed reasons for holding that she had not been a party, despite her confessing to the criminal charge.

The next point to be considered was whether the appellants' claim was based solely on the illegal transaction or whether it could stand by itself. In deciding this question in the light of English judicature, and after analysing the evidence produced by the appellants, the President concluded that without bringing in the illegal action, the appellants could not prove any right to the money which the respondent had received from the Sharon Bank and therefore their claim must fail.

In addition, the President said, the court was being asked to help the appellants to complete the illegal transaction — started by the handing over of the dollars in America — by ordering the Israeli dollars to be handed over to the deceased's estate — which it must obviously refuse to do.

For these two reasons the President considered that the appeal should be dismissed.

Majority View

Justice Sussman, after going into great detail about the value of the respondent's admission in a criminal case as evidence in a civil case, agreed that the respondent had not been a party to the illegal transaction.

In the light of this decision he considered the fate of the present claim, which the appellants had described as one "for money had and received" i.e. money which the respondent had received to the use of the estate. On the presumption, he said, that the respondent had received money belonging to the estate, the argument propounded by Mr. Dibon that the appellants should have sued Mr. Edelzak was untenable, since the rule is that when a defendant has improperly obtained from a third party the payment of a debt due to the plaintiff, the latter is entitled to recover the amount so obtained from the defendant. But the respondent had denied that she had received money belonging to the estate and certainly that she had received such money wrongfully. Nevertheless, he was convinced, continued Justice Sussman, despite the meagreness of the facts before the court, that there was *prima facie* evidence that she had wrongfully received the estate's money, and since she had not taken the trouble to rebut this evidence, it was only right to decide this issue against her.

The next question to be answered, said Justice Sussman, was whether the illegality at the beginning of the transaction — the sale of dollars to Edelzak without a permit from the Treasury — was inseparably bound up with the claim of the appellants. In answering this question, a distinction must be drawn between the law of illegal contracts and the law of property acquired from an illegal transaction. In the first case the rule is that the courts will not extend their aid to a plaintiff who bases his claim on an illegal contract. In the latter case, the rule is that the courts will not refuse to extend their aid to a person who has been deprived of his property only because the property was originally acquired by illegal means. In other words, in the latter case, the illegality is not an essential constituent of the cause of action.

In the present case, however, Justice Sussman said, the claim is based neither on a contract between the deceased (and hence the estate) and the respondent, nor on the estate's proprietary rights to the money, but is a claim for money had and received. He then considered which of the two above laws would be applicable, referring exhaustively to English precedents and holding that the latter rule was the more appropriate since the appellants could claim the return of the money given by Edelzak to the widow for the use of the estate without referring at all to the consideration (the illegal dollars) received by Edelzak. The payment of Israeli pounds — to the appellants or the respondent — did not constitute an offence against the currency regulations, and since the cause of action was not based on the original illegal contract but on the fact that the widow had received money belonging to the estate, therefore Justice Sussman concluded that the following rule should be applied: where the illegal contract is actually at an end, the court will interfere to prevent those who have obtained money belonging to other persons under the contract from keeping that money.

Illegal Transaction Completed

In concurring with Justice Sussman, Justice Goitein pointed out that the main difference between him and the President lay in the question as to when the illegal transaction had been completed — when the dollars were handed over or when the Israeli pounds were handed over. The decisive fact was that, after Edelzak had been informed that the dollars had been received in America, he had paid IL12,600 into the Sharon Bank and at this moment the illegal transaction had been completed. The respondent later received the money from the bank, which could not be regarded as a party to an illegal transaction made independently by one of its managers, nor had it been charged with a criminal offence at the same time as Edelzak.

Moreover, Justice Goitein said, according to the charge sheet in the criminal case, the offence was committed in September 1950. Therefore it could not be said that the appellants were now (in 1956) asking the court or had asked the District Court in 1953 to help them complete an illegal transaction for which Edelzak had already been punished in 1950.

Appeal allowed with IL250 costs.

Judgment given on June 26, 1956.

AN ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP for a student in the Department of Aeronautical Engineering at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, has been established by the George Washington Lodge No. 35 (Tel Aviv) in memory of Captain Stanley R. Hinks, the pilot of the El Al plane which was shot down over Bulgaria last July.

Where to go

Holiday Relaxation at the DAN

Dan HOTEL

Relax at the DAN HOTEL with its Airconditioned Dining Room, Lounge and Bar. Artistic attraction and Dancing at the Roof Garden.

• **Meet The Israeli:—** Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

EDEN HOTEL offers you, day and night in the cosy Bar and in the enchanting flower garden — a wide selection of hot or cold drinks with delicious cakes or snacks. The Dining-room serves you the well known selected Table d'Hôte, Lunch and Dinner. Also Oriental dishes à la carte. Reasonable prices.

PENSION GEIGER, Beit Hakerem, Tel. 2155, Kasher, Lunch, Dinner in cool shady garden. Bar.

• **Exhibitions:—**

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch and recent excavations including Ginossar, 9-1, 3-6.

1) Etchings by Rembrandt and his Contemporaries, from the Museum's Collection. 2) Drawings by Italian, French and Dutch masters of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries (new acquisitions). Exhibit of the Month: The Virgin and the Child, painting by a Florentine painter of the 14th century, a pupil of Bernard Daddi. Gift of Mr. Jacques Barkay, New York. Bezalel, 9-1, 3-6.

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-8. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Shabbat.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts. 10-1, 4-8.

1) Water Colours and Drawings by Eli Margalit, of Kiryat Anavim. 2) Sculpture and Ceramics by Elisheva Landmann. [illegible] Art Gallery, [illegible] 10-1, 5-8.

1) Paintings by Claire Unna, [illegible] Art-Ramah, and Shlomo Van-Den-Berg. 2) Applied Arts — Works by pupils of Alice Seligsberg School. Artists House. 10-1, 4-7.

• **Film Shows:—** Israel Films — Keren Hayesod. 11.30 a.m.

• **Tours:—** Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building, Opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:—** Requiem by Verdi. Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, 8.30 p.m.

• **Play Reading:—** Jerusalem Dramatic Circle. "Bus Stop," by William Inge. American Consulate Reading Room, Mamillah Road, 9 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• **Entertainment:—** "Boustan"—the beautiful Garden Cafe, near Dizengoff Square.

• **Exhibition:—** 1) Paintings and drawings by Ben de Leeuw and Anne Newmann. 2) Archaeological finds from Hasor. 3) Paintings and Drawings by the Brazilian painter Candido Portinari (Opening today.) 4) "American Industrial Art." 5) Paintings by Moshe Pruppes. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

• **Tourist Service:—** Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. daily.

• **Theatre:—** Ohel, "The Good Soldier Schweik," 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Exhibition:—** General exhibition: "Israel Landscape" — Realists. Fortnightly exhibit: Rug by Ruth Cidor-Citroen, Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 5-8.

ACCADIA BEACH

Accadia Terrace, Israel's coolest. Every evening dancing and additional features.

RAMAT GAN

• **Theatre:—** Do-Re-Mi, "Oh, My Papa," Rama Hall, 8.45.

PETAH TIKVA

• **Theatre:—** B Witler and S. Lerer, "My Lucky Home," Heichal, 9.

HADERA

• **Theatre:—** Habimah, "The Cyclones," 8.30.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Zion, 50 Ussishkin, 5001. Beit Yisrael, Bnei Zion, New Beit Yisrael, 2631. **TEL AVIV:** Molchadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 25570. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Moshkovitz, 25 King George, 62630. Kollander, 76 Arlosoroff, 26512. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA:** Varsano & Madjar. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 34 Stampfer. **RISHON LEZION:** [illegible]. **REHOVOT:** M.S. Barak, [illegible] Herzl, 262. **RAMAT GAN:** Hamagen, 20 Bialik. **GIVAT RAMBAM:** Rambam, 72536. **HOLON:** [illegible], Kikar Struma. **HAIFA:** Pevsner, 37 Pevsner, 4072.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 29 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, [illegible]. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, [illegible]. Dr. Sher, 45 Rashi. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. Shalom, 1 [illegible], [illegible]. Dr. [illegible], 5 Ben Yehuda, [illegible]. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weissberg, [illegible]

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

No Peace by Concession

IT is important, writes Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), that on leaving the Middle East Mr. Hammarskjold should be equipped with a full knowledge of our Government's views on the causes of tension and the ways of easing it. Let us hope that the Secretary-General has taken with him from Jerusalem the sure feeling that there is no way to peace but through the complete operation of the Armistice Agreements and that a peaceful arrangement cannot be attained as long as the Arabs toy with the hope that, with the help of the great powers, they will obtain a peace of concession and submission imposed upon Israel.

According to Kol Ha'am (Communist), we and the world should be grateful to Moscow, which has consistently been advocating peace in the Middle East. Mr. Hammarskjold's first visit, the paper points out, was preceded by the Soviet statement (April 17); and his second visit came in the wake of his conversations in Moscow where he received no end of encouragement. Now, add to all this bounty, the Brioni talks, just concluded with a statement that advocates peace and coexistence (and which Lamerhav yesterday saw as adding oil to the fire) and a clear tendency may be seen away from war preparation to preparation for peace.

Discussing the Ministry of Interior's clamping down on exit from the country, Haboker (General Zionist) writes that whoever argues that freedom of exit is an open invitation to emigration is using a demagogic argument. People do not leave the country because the gates are open but because something inside the house drives them to go out. And by sealing up the door you do not uproot the urge to leave. If the Minister of Interior really wants to keep the people here he must examine the reasons impelling people to leave and adjust the relevant factors rather than impose artificial restrictions that tend to turn the country into a prison.

Davar (Histadrut) writes that we still do not know the full implications of the East-West blow dealt the Cairo dictator on the Aswan Dam project, but if anything, their demarche should teach him that there are limits to his double-faced game and the clash between his arms deal and his development plans should bring him down to earth and make him face stark realities. But such is not the nature of dictators—to draw the full conclusions from their setbacks; they immediately set out to look for the responsible party and it is already in the wind that Israel is being so "honoured."

But Israel is not overjoyed at Nasser's setback. She, like all other nations in the area, knows that a development of such great magnitude would prove a blessing to the entire region and contribute to the well-being of all concerned. But you cannot separate effective development work from normal *bon voisinage* and a policy of peace and security. We believe that at long last the conscious realization of the need to supplant hatred and adventure with peace and progress will come home to our neighbours, but the key to the rousing of this consciousness is in the hands of the powers—East and West.

According to Hamodia (World Mizrahi), it has become clear to the West that grants-in-aid will neither turn the clock back nor displace the Russians from the position they have gained in the Middle East. On the other hand, we should not overestimate the effect of the American *volte-face*: The U.S. has not abandoned its appeasement policy.

Herut whiplashed the Government for its procrastination of *aliya* from Morocco and claims that the failure to keep the gates open is due to using the intercession system (*shtadlanut*) instead of bringing the matter into the open and insisting on action as a sovereign state should. Israel still can exert pressure upon Morocco to let our people go, for that country is due for admission into the United Nations. Will we miss this last opportunity too? asks the paper. And perhaps, it adds cynically, the Israel delegation will vote in favour of Morocco's admission as it did in the case of Libya?

USSR Promised Jewish Heroes' Heads for Sports Museum

Jerusalem Post Reporter

When the Soviet Union soccer team arrives at the end of the month they will be asked whether a decision taken by the Soviet Union's Supreme Council for Physical Education in the early 1920's was ever carried out.

The Council then decided that heads of Judas Maccabeus and Bar Kochba, leaders of Jewish uprisings against ancient Greece and Rome, be placed in a museum that would be built near the sports stadium in the Vorabyov hills (now named after Lenin).

The team will be questioned by Mr. Yitzhak Rabinovich, who founded the Maccabi sports organization in Russia in 1913. When the Communists assumed power in 1917, a call went out to sports groups to help organize pre-army training for youth (somewhat on the model of Israel's Gadna).

Mr. Rabinovich, an engineer by profession, contacted a man called Podvoyski in the Ministry of Defence. He offered Maccabi's facilities to the new Russian youth organization in return for a promise that the Jewish sports organization would be let alone. Podvoyski agreed and kept his promise. He kept the organization going despite three attempts by Yevsektsia (Jewish section of the Communist Party) to close it down.

Trained As Engineer

As a member of the Supreme Council for Physical Education and Pre-Army Training, and as an engineer, Mr. Rabinovich was a member of the construction committee for the Vorabyov stadium. Podvoyski planned to build an "international" museum near the stadium, to celebrate revolts of liberation all over the world. It was then that Mr. Rabinovich proposed that Judas Maccabeus and Bar Kochba be included, and the suggestion was adopted.

To this day, Mr. Rabinovitch does not know whether the museum was built and, if it was, whether the ancient Jewish heroes are represented. In 1926, he was exiled to Siberia along with about 100 other Zionist leaders (Podvoyski had by then been transferred to another part of the Soviet Union). Three years later he was given permission to emigrate to this country.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
382, 249, 33.2 & 48.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 pm. Arabic Programme (including news):

12.00 Music at Noon, soloist: Vera Lynn (vocalist). 12.30 Music for Two Pianos. 12.50 Housewife's Choice. 1.50 "From Dan to Eilat," a programme of songs of Israel.

4.02 Youth Programme. 4.30 Light Music Request Programme. 5.10 Agriculture for All. 5.30 The Hebrew Language Corner. 5.35 Songs by Yitzhak Levi (baritone). 5.15 Tunes of Israel. 7.35 "Mishkiya and the members of her family," a programme presented by the Treasury. 7.45 Haifa Calling. 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.45 Guest Talk. 8.55 Bible Reading. 9.15 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: George Singer. Soloist: Hannah Brand (Soprano). Mendelssohn: Overture, Fingal's Cave; Mahler — Adagietto from Symphony No. 5; Beethoven: 1) Aria "Ah Perfido," 2) Symphony No. 6 in F-major, Opus 68. 10.45 Intermezzo. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 469, 255, 48.9, & 33.2 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. French News: 2 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 5.30 Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew Lesson in Yiddish. 6.00 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Turkish. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Israel Folk Music. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 4.45 Time Signal. News. 4.55 "From the Federation." Sam Levin. 5.00 Oratorios and cantatas by Jewish composers. 5.28 Stop Press. 9.15 News. 9.25 "On the spot" — Sol Temkin. 9.30 David Halpern, tenor. 9.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation by Judah Shuval.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 236 and 228 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Songs for the Camp. 7.00 News. 7.15 Intermezzo, with Eddie Constantine. 7.40 The Soldier's Library. 8.00 From Corps to Corps — Weekly Talk on Military Affairs. 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.45 Encore (Isaac Stern.) 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.42, 16.98, 15.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News Talk; Curtain Up — "The Shadow of the Shark," by G.K. Chesterton.

Tel Aviv Lido Opens Next Week

By SHALOM COHEN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday.—Workmen are racing against time to put the finishing touches to the city's Lido, scheduled to be opened next week and to provide the town with the largest swimming pool in the Middle East. The Lido, when fully completed, will accommodate 12,000 bathers.

The smaller of the Lido's two pools covering 1,250 square metres will be ready for the opening, while building continues on the other one scheduled to be completed in six weeks' time. It will offer clean salt water bathing to swimmers allergic to the polluted sea.

Entrance charges will be 500 pruta for adults, and 350 pruta for children and servicemen. The first pool will cater to about 3,000 persons. The pool will be open from 6 a.m. to at least 9 p.m., and later if there is a demand.

Concreting Pool

This week, concreting of the walls and floor of the larger pool will begin. The "Olympic" pool measures 100 metres by 33 metres, and its maximum depth is three and a half metres. Added to it will be a special deeper section for diving. It is hoped that it will be ready for use by the first part of September.

The Lido has its own water supply from a 100-metre-deep well drilled within the area of the building. Swimmers will find that the water tastes saltier than the sea, as well as warmer. The well was sunk 80 metres from the sea, and there is no danger of its subterranean waters being infected by the polluted sea.

'Black Belsens' In S. Africa Reported

LONDON, Monday (UP). — The alleged existence in South Africa of "Belsen concentration camps" was reported yesterday in "Reynolds News."

The paper's Johannesburg correspondent, Harry Bloom, said "enemies of the regime" were being sent to these secret concentration camps, located 80 kms. from Mafeking, "without trial or appeal... banishment is for life. There is no appeal from it. The victim is not allowed to know the reason for banishment."

Mr. Bloom, 41-year-old Johannesburg lawyer, and best-selling author, said in his dispatch that existence of the "black Belsens" was disclosed in this weekend's issue of the mass circulation, all-black magazine "Drum."

He predicted that Premier Johannes Strijdom, due back in South Africa on Thursday from the London Commonwealth Premiers' conference, will "face one of the biggest rows of his career."

Justice Minister Charles Swart already had denied existence of such camps, Mr. Bloom said. He added that "Drum," launched and owned by Jim Bailey, son of the Johannesburg gold millionaire and racehorse owner, Sir Abe Bailey, had retorted by naming the concentration camps, giving their location, identifying the men imprisoned in them and getting an interview with one of them.

Egyptian Experts Study Zuyder Zee Project

By HENRIETTE BOAS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — An Egyptian delegation of experts in land reclamation and planning, led by Major Majdi Hassaneen, visited Holland last week and inspected the Zuyder Zee reclamation project.

Major Hassaneen, who directs the land reclamation project west of the Nile Delta in Liberation Province, which he himself called "the most gigantic project in the world," stated at a press conference that closer contact between the Netherlands and Egypt might be very fruitful.

At the press conference a film on work in Liberation Provinces was shown. The project which will eventually irrigate 1.2 million acres of desert, will require 20 years. But during the three years since irrigation and building were started, 12,000 acres had been prepared for building, three villages had been established and thousands of acres irrigated.

The Egyptian delegation is interested in Dutch contributions to this project in the form of pumping installations and other equipment.

The Egyptians will also visit Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and China.

At the Cinema

ONCE upon a time there was that famous silent Ernst Lubitsch film, "Dubarry," (starring Pola Negri) and Milloecker-Mackeben's charming operetta, "Dubarry," which Gita Alpar made so popular in pre-Hitler Berlin and later in London, not to speak of Lucille Ball's dream-film "Dubarry Was a Lady." "Madame Du Barry" (Orion, J'lem) is resuscitated by Christian Jaque in a lavish French-Italian co-production in Eastman Color, a real extravaganza.

The dialogue is anything but prudish, but then again what could be expected of Louis XV (Daniel Ivernel) and his last *grande courtisane*. Martine Carol is seductive and full of temperament. Ca ira...

Lady Be Good

BY a strange coincidence, Alessandro Blasetti's "Lucky to be a Woman" (Orna, J'lem) is something of a modern counterpart to the Du Barry theme. A pretty girl from the lower classes (Sophia Loren), engaged to a boring young lawyer, is photographed in an unusual pose by Marcello Stroianni and wants to become a model, but her real career starts when she meets a middle-aged count (Charles Boyer) who introduces her to a movie producer. The end is original and unexpected.

FRANGO

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

EDISON: Mister Roberts, 2nd week.
EDEN: "Una Parigina a Roma."
ARNON: "Noi Peccatori."
ORION: "Madame du Barry." Matinees: Little Red Riding Hood, 2nd week.
ORGIL: Hobson's Choice, 4th week.
ORNA: Lucky to be a Woman.
STUDIO: The Million Pound Note, 2nd week.
ZION HALL: French Cancan.
BON: "Perdonami," 2nd week.
TEL OR: Underwater, 2nd week.

TEL AVIV

At 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: Sitting Bull.
ARMON-DAVID: The Kidnappers, 6th week.
CHEN: Doctor at Sea, 2nd week.
ESTHER: Men of the Fighting Lady, 2nd week.
EDEN: "Awara," 19th week.
OPHIR: Baron Tzigane, 3rd week.
MOGRABI: Woman's World.
ORION: Stranger on the Prowl.
SHDEROTH: Living It Up.
TAMAR: The Sleeping Tiger, 2nd week. Matinees: Real Glory.
TCHELETH: Picnic, 18th week.
YARON: The Constant Husband, 3rd week.
ZAMIR: "La Presidentessa," 4th week.

HAIFA

ARMON: "Vous Pigez?".
EN DOR: Border River.
ORLY: Top Secret, 2nd week. Matinees: Peter Pan.
MORIAH: Adam and Evelyne, 4th week.
ORION: Split Second.
ATZMON: Frou-Frou.
PEER: Ulysses.
GAL OR: Chicago Syndicate. Matinees: Robinson Crusoe.
ORAH: "La Vie d'un Honnete Homme," 2nd week.
AMPHITHEATRE: Hilda Crane.

The Farmers' Mortgage Corporation Ltd.
TEL AVIV

Informs Holders of 5% Debentures of the Third Series 1939/1958 that at the drawing of Debentures held on May 24, 1956, at its registered office the following Debentures have been drawn for redemption at par:

A. IL10
1, 12
B. IL50
2, 14, 34,
C. IL50
5, 12, 21, 26, 31, 55, 60, 64, 67, 80.

The above Debentures will be repayable at the registered office of the Company, Beit Ha'icarim, 8 Rehov Hakirya, Tel Aviv, as from August 1, 1956, against surrender of the certificates thereof, and, in case of Bearer Debentures, of the interest coupons No. 27 due on Feb. 1, 1957 and the following coupons.

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English and Hebrew essential.
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חברת החשמל לארץ ישראל בע״מ
1956 — 1965 BONDS

The first Interest Instalment due on July 25, 1956 will, subject to the linking clause terms and after deduction of Income Tax (25%), be paid on The Bearer Bonds, by the various Banks against Coupon No. 1, and on The Registered Bonds, by the Corporation to the Registered Holders.

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PETAH-TIQVA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Continued sharav in the North, with a possible slight weakening in the hill regions. Sultry in the coastal regions.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	36	26	30	30
Haifa Port	—	25	35	35
Natanya	57	22	33	32
Tel Aviv Kirya	58	26	33	33
Tel Aviv Port	55	26	26	26
Lydda Airport	44	18	36	36
Jerusalem	25	25	37	36
Beersheba	21	20	40	40
Eilat	10	30	45	45

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Moshe Hess, second secretary of the Israel Legation in Berne, after completing his tour of duty, (by El Al). Mr. M. P. Hassoun, Joint Manager of the Tel Aviv branch of the Bank Leumi, from Turkey and Greece on behalf of the Bank.

DEPARTURES

Prof. F. Ollendorf of the Technion in Haifa, for the U.S. to lecture for a year at the University of California at Berkeley; and Dr. M. R. Bloch, head of the Development and Research Department of the Potash Works, for England (by El Al). Dr. R. Toaff, Medical Director of Misgav Ladach Hospital, for Italy. Mrs. Hassia Levy-Agron, head of the Dance Department of the New Jerusalem Conservatoire, for Zurich.

THE CASE of a Deputy Head of the Refrigeration Department of the Jewish Agency Equipment Division, charged with obtaining money by false pretence and accepting bribes, was transferred to the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday by Magistrate M. Czernobilsky. The Magistrate acceded to the defence's request that the name of the accused be withheld.

• • •

MEIR MIZRAHI, 73, was given a suspended sentence of one month in prison for indecent exposure before neighbours, by Magistrate Osterer in Tel Aviv yesterday.

• • •

POLICE ARE searching for nine-year-old Ya'acov Shekpo, who left his home on Sunday and has not been seen since. No traces of the boy have yet been found.

Stattner Sticks To His Story

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Monday. — The chief witness in the trial of three Haifa Customs clerks, Mr. Mordechai Stattner, today confirmed his former statement that many irregularities at the customs storehouses had been due to "disorder and thefts." He was being cross-examined by Defence Counsel E. Toister on the working arrangements at the Kurdaneh Customs Stores.

The accused, Z. Steig, A. Wasserman and N. Gutman, are charged with stealing thousands of tins of meat from the stores in 1951.

The atmosphere in the crowded courtroom was tense. During the cross-examination, Mr. Stattner lost his temper several times and used such rude language that the Judge had to censure him.

Mr. Toister (who is sharing the defence with Mr. A. Davidescu) tried to prove that the witness had contradicted himself when writing to Mr. Y. Salomon, head of a committee which investigated conditions in Haifa Port, by stating that he had taken over shed No. 11 a fortnight before customs clerk Ben-Yehuda went on military service.

The witness was also asked to identify Ben-Yehuda's handwriting to which he replied that he was "no graphologist." When asked how he had identified Ben-Yehuda's writing on the oft mentioned three slips of paper (allegedly handed over in return for goods taken from the store) instead of official documents, Mr. Stattner said he "just knew."

Mr. Stattner said he could not prove any specific forgery in the store ledger, but said he believed that there had been erasures and corrections, because Ben-Yehuda had told him so.

Mr. Toister also asked Mr. da's writing on the oft-mentioned the thefts in his letter to the Prime Minister written after his dismissal. Mr. Stattner put this down to his lack of knowledge of Hebrew (he is testifiying in German).

4 MILITARY POLICEMEN HURT IN COLLISION

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Four Military Policemen were injured when a jeep in which they were travelling collided with a truck on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway near Abu Kabir at about 7 p.m. yesterday. The driver of the truck, Mordechai Shurick, 21 of Jerusalem, was detained.

The injured soldiers were taken to a military hospital. They are Corporal Mordechai Cohen, who drove the jeep, Corporals Dina Sharabi and Zion Atiya and Sergeant Uriel Kadosh. (Itim)

Disappointing Response To Tel Aviv Summer Sales

By AGATHA HAJNAL

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The response to the summer clothing sales which started on July 15, has been disappointing so far according to the retailers. Lack of money and uncertainty about the future are among the prinicpal reasons given.

Another reason for the poor response was that so far there have only been price cuts in the men's clothing branch, and customers were holding off until the prices of women's apparel were also reduced. "The man is always the last in the house to buy anything for himself," Mr. Israel Lazar proprietor of "Adam" Men's Wear in Tel Aviv, said. "The needs of women and children are satisfied first."

The men's sales were earlier than usual this year because some retailers outside the Merchants Association arranged early sales and the Merchants Association was compelled to follow suit.

Should Get Advantage

The O.B.G. chain of men's wear were among the retailers who insisted on an early sale. Mr. Aron Goldman of O.B.G. said that customers should be given the advantage of reductions in the middle of summer before they go on vacation. If prices are already reduced when the clients are doing their vacation shopping they may be induced to buy more than they would otherwise. By the end of the season they will have spent their money on their vacation and would not have any left for taking advantage of bargains.

Some merchants, however, hold the view that sales do not stimulate bigger purchases so early in the summer because customers buy only what they need. It is therefore unwise, they say, to have the sales two months before the end of the season.

The fact that the High Holidays, which are linked with the autumn season, come particularly early this year (in the beginning of September), was a special reason for earlier sales, Mr. Goldman said. The summer stock would have to be sold off quicker.

The real reason for the early sales, according to another merchant, was that the big stores are in need of ready cash to stock their shelves with autumn goods, and prefer to sell their wares cheap rather than pay interest on credit.

Slightly More Unemployed

Daily average unemployment in the week ending July 13 was 11,150, the Ministry of Labour announced yesterday. This was 280 more than in the week before. Women accounted for 2,369 of the jobless and unskilled workers, 8,756.

The main centres of unemployment were: Tel Aviv — 1,437, Haifa — 1,280, Jerusalem — 771, Ramat Gan-Givatayim — 699, Petah Tikva — 561, Rishon LeZion 445, Ramle — 417, Lydda — 396, Bnei Brak — 288, Rehovot — 346, Kfar Saba — 338.

HAGA TEST IN HAIFA TODAY

A Civil Defence exercise will be held in the Lower Town of Haifa today. The entire area within the following limits will be closed to all civilian movement: Rehov Hanamal, Grand Moulins, Rehov Allenby-Shivat Zion, Ein Dor.

The Haga Command in Haifa yesterday refused to disclose details on the programme of the exercises in order to test the alertness of their personnel in the face of surprise "attacks," our Haifa Bureau reports.

'GREEN PASTURES' IS BANNED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Film Censorship Board has decided to ban the presentation of "Green Pastures" by Habimah.

The decision to ban the play, written by Marc Connelly, follows the Board's appraisal that it would be offensive to both religious and non-religious sections of the public. The play is based on a young Negro's conception of Biblical figures.

Habimah submitted its request for approval in December. In January, the Board requested the theatre to withdraw the application. In June, Habimah refused to do this, causing the play to be banned.

Sochar to Help Gibbons Pick Team

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Aluf Mishne S. Sochar will act as adviser to Mr. Jack Gibbons, the British trainer of the Israel football team, on the selection of the team for the return match against the Russians on July 31, it was learned today from the Football Association. It is understood that some changes will be made in the team which lost 5:0 in Moscow.

Permission for Aluf Mishne Sochar to act as adviser, as he had done before the trip to the Soviet Union, was granted by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan. There has been widespread criticism in this country of the team that took the field in Moscow.

The Russian team is expected to arrive at Lydda Airport tomorrow night by Sabena from Brussels. They will stay at the Accadia Grand Hotel in Herzliya.

CLOTHES, PERFUMES and jewellery, reported worth IL15,000, found in an apartment in the Fast Hotel in Jerusalem, led to the arrest of six boys yesterday on suspicion that the goods had been stolen.

Women's Wear Sales Slow Down

By ALIZA SCHWARZ

HAIFA, Monday. — The conspicuous drop in the turnover of women's fashion shops may be due not only to financial reasons but also to the lack of "new ideas" this year, some shopkeepers believe. Thus, the lack of brainwaves in Paris seems by "remote control" to have led to a lack of money in the retailer's till in Israel.

Last year, when money was just as scarce, few women could resist the temptation to buy some of the then new printed cotton frocks. They even bought on credit so as to have at least one of the fashionable, stiff, rustling cotton dresses in their summer wardrobe. This year, there is a wealth of new materials like Dacron, Nylon Brocade and Orlon, but they are not a "must" like last year's cottons, and are not "supported" by a revolutionary new "line."

The fashion item which has found most buyers this year is the cotton yarn pullover with more or less dipping neckline, worn with a cotton skirt. These pullovers are very cheap, to the delight of thrifty women and to the regret of shopkeepers, who see their money turnover drop by 10 per cent and more, with more expensive items left over.

A certain amount of defective stock of pullovers has been literally thrown into the street, as the manufacturers have handed them over to hawkers for street sales. End of season sales, scheduled to start at the end of the month, will therefore bring the customers no particular bargains in this line, though some shoppers might take the opportunity to acquire some of the better afternoon frocks at reduced prices.

A very popular new item on the fashion market in Haifa is plastic beads, which can be worn as necklaces or bracelets, as the beads fit together by a special patent and are not strung on a cord. They come in all colours and are sold in shops as well as by hawkers in the street. This kind of "plastic jewellery" is very popular and can be seen worn by females between eight and eighty.

Mrs. Yatom May Be Public Danger

TEL AVIV, Monday. — If the question arose whether or not Mrs. Genia Yatom should be allowed to walk freely in the streets, he would suggest that she first appear before a board of psychiatrists, Professor Heinrich Winnick, a psychiatrist, told the District Court today.

He was answering a question put to him by the Prosecuting Counsel, Mrs. W. Ostrowsky-Cohen in the trial of Mrs. Yatom, who is accused of trying to poison a fellow member of Kibbutz Ma'barot by serving him with blancmange containing an overdose of sleeping tablets in December 1954.

Professor Winnick said that he would not himself take the responsibility of allowing her to go free.

The witness told Relieving President, Judge M. Kennet, that the accused had been under observation in his charge at the Talbieh Hospital (Jerusalem) for the mentally sick. It was difficult to determine the exact extent or nature of her illness, he said, because of the effect which the case had upon her behaviour and because of her lack of co-operation.

Dr. Franz Brill, another psychiatrist who had examined the accused, also gave evidence in which he said that during the time that he had known Mrs. Yatom, she had not struck him as a person who was likely to commit murder, but if the factors which had brought about her illness continued for a protracted period, it was possible that she would become more dangerous.

The trial will be continued on August 2. (Itim)

Ahad Ha'am Show Opens Today

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The centenary of the birth of Ahad Ha'am will be celebrated by an exhibition of his works to be held in his former home in Rehov Ahad Ha'am here. The exhibition will be opened at 6 p.m. tomorrow by Dr. B. Kadoorie, acting head of the municipal Department for Education and Culture, and Dr. H. Boger, chairman of the Ahad Ha'am House Committee.

A public assembly will be held at Z.O.A. House at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, which will be opened by Mayor H. Levanon and the chairman of the Writers Association, Mr. D. Shimoni, and addressed by Professor Y. Klausner on the "Principles and Life of Ahad Ha'am." Mr. Y. Yosefov will close the meeting.

The exhibition will be open daily from 9 to noon and from 4 to 7 p.m. Admission both to the exhibition and the meeting is free.

Jewish Landlubbers Sail Yacht From London to Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — A dream came true for the five members of the all-Jewish crew on the 35-ton, 55-foot yacht, Moonyeen, from London when they sailed into Haifa port late last night. "I have dreamed of this moment for 10 years" the owner and skipper of the small vessel told **The Jerusalem Post** this morning.

He is Mr. Michael Lederman, Director of a real estate firm in London. When he acquired the yacht 10 years ago, he immediately thought, "How wonderful it would be to sail her into a port in Eretz Yisrael one day." There were several opportunities to visit Israel in the meantime, but he always postponed the journey until he could make it in his own vessel.

When he finally could get away from business long enough for the trip this spring, he advertised in the "Jewish Chronicle" for the crew. They are Mr. David Blumberg, an engineer, Miss Pauline Davis, fashion adviser (now the "sea cook"), Miss Sheila Davis, secretary, (now "stewardess"), and Mr. George Luck, a university student.

Apart from Mr. Lederman, none knew anything about sailing a boat or navigating. Apart from the two women, who are cousins, they had not known each other previously. They left London on May 18, and asked the London press not to write about their adventure "in case we could not make it," Mr. Lederman said.

They sailed to Le Havre and Marseilles, from there to Naples and then via Athens to Israel. "We hugged the coast at first, but gradually we became more confident," the skipper said. They had a few rough days, but on the whole the long 2,500 miles journey was "lovely," they declared.

Near Cyprus, they pulled up alongside a British man-of-war, the H.M.S. Jamaica, which wished them "good luck" for the last part of their trip.

When they were 50 miles out of Haifa, they telephoned the Port, and from then on remained in contact with the coast all the time. They got their bearings every half hour. "We were afraid to get into Arab territory and were anxious to hit Haifa Port exactly," Mr. Lederman said. They came into the Port at 11 p.m. 'on the skipper's birthday.' He did not want to say which birthday, although he is fairly young.

They had a cocktail party on board after their arrival. "Everybody was there, police, customs officials and Port representatives. We were given a wonderful welcome."

The five "sailors" will stay in Israel for several weeks to give it a thorough once-over. All of them have friends, though no relatives in the country.

They will return to London on their "*kosher*" boat—(there are mezuzot everywhere) via Malta and Gibraltar.

Young Passengers Come in Negbah

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — The s.s. Negbah arrived this evening with 280 young Jews from Europe who came to Israel to spend the summer holidays working or studying, or both. The ship also brought nearly 30 immigrants and 140 tourists and returning residents.

The group of young people include 66 university students from England, Holland, Australia and Sweden, who will attend the Jewish Agency's Summer Institute. Twenty are here under the auspices of the PATWA summer work programme. They will split up according to their professions to work at the Tel Hashomer Hospital, with the Research Council, the Fertilizers and Chemicals plant and other industrial enterprises, and will also tour the country.

A group of 140 youngsters aged from 14 to 17 came from France. They will spend their holidays in settlements, working two hours a day and learning about Israel through books, from teachers and by touring the country.

A group of 26 children have come for the Alliance school seminar.

The immigrants included five *halutzim* from South America who are joining settlements.

This morning the modern Turkish liner, s.s. Marmara arrived for the first time with 427 passengers, including over 50 immigrants.

Paraplegics Off To Olympics

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. — Two disabled ex-servicemen were carried in wheelchairs into an El Al plane today to make their way to the Olympic Games for paraplegics which opens in Stoke Mandeville, England, on Friday. The two-man Israel delegation consists of Yitzhak Chanvitz, who is entering the swimming contest, and Yosef Sharav, who will play table tennis.

They were accompanied by Mr. Gershon Huberman, a physical therapist, who said that there were fewer Israel entrants this year because of a reduced budget. The delegation's participation was sponsored by the Ministry of Defence and the International Association of Disabled Ex-servicemen, he reported. (Itim)

"Let Them Walk" Is Egged View

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Asked about his views on the many persons who had written letters to the Press volunteering to walk rather than ride on buses, in protest against fare increases, Mr. Ben-Moshe, the Egged spokesman, said today Egged thought that walking was an encouraging sporting development.

Egged has nothing against sport, he said and indeed encouraged it. He pointed out that Egged members had in fact, distinguished themselves in an 80-kilometre walking event, some weeks ago.

Egged Member Gets IL305 Wage

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Egged spokesman, Mr. Y. Ben-Moshe, said today that a member of the Egged co-operative earns IL305 a month, which includes all allowances, except personal expense accounts. This figure (and not one totalling over IL500 as reported in *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday) was presented to the public commission investigating the bus co-operatives' demands for fare increases.

The only additional pay that a member of the co-operative earned was for overtime work and IL1 a day for personal expenses. Drivers earn 25 per cent above the normal for overtime work, 50 per cent more for night work, and 75 per cent more for work on Saturdays.

Other members are granted pay only for a maximum of 35 hours of overtime work a month, Mr. Ben-Moshe stated. Egged cannot run its services without overtime work, the co-operative's representatives told the commission.

Mr. Ben-Moshe said that if all the persons who had received wage increases since 1951 were ready to return to their rate of pay of a few years back, Egged would lower its fares and not have to demand fare increases.

C-o-L Agreement Signed in Capital

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The agreement on the present Cost-of-Living allowance was formally ratified by a meeting of the Presidium of the Manufacturers Association in Jerusalem yesterday. Talks on the future of the allowance are soon to begin between the Association and the Histadrut, it is learned.

British Minelayer Calls at Haifa

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Monday. — Another "friendly visit" warship, this time the British minelayer, H.M.S. Manxman, arrived for a four-day visit this morning. She is the flagship of Rear Admiral D. E. Holland-Martin, Commander of British small vessels in the Mediterranean, who arrived on board the ship. The visitors fired a 21-gun salute on arrival at the Port, and courtesy visits by civic leaders and the Navy Commander were made and later returned.

The vessel arrived from Malta and will return there on Friday.

At a Press conference on the ship, the Rear Admiral recalled hat he had last been in Haifa in 1927, when he was still a midshipman. He said he was "honoured and delighted" to be the first British flag officer to visit Israel, since Admiral Mountbatten called here in 1953. He asked to be excused from answering the journalists' political questions, as "I am only a simple sailor."

There was no "hidden purpose" to the visit and he said he hoped that more of his ships would call here, although no more visits are planned. A full programme of parties and receptions has been arranged for the officers, and sightseeing and entertainments for the crew.

The ship has a complement of 230 men, plus a band of 20, and 30 men of the Admiral's staff and retinue. The band will play in a local park tomorrow.

She was commissioned in 1941 and has a 2,750 ton displacement.

PARCEL BOMB SCARE IN NABLUS

A mysterious parcel, by nervous Jordanians suspected of being another "infernal machine," was discovered on Monday at the post office in Nablus and was sent to Amman to police demolition experts, "El Jihad," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. The parcel was found to contain medicines.

400,000 Saw Israel Show at Poznan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Moderate successes were scored by Israel at the international fair at Poznan and by the Mobile Industrial Exhibit in the U.S., Mr. Michael Zurr, Director of the Foreign Trade Division; Dr. A. Justitz-Dayan, who accompanied the Exhibit in the U.S., and Mr. Ram Nirgad, who attended the Poznan fair, reported yesterday in Jerusalem.

It was said that a special firm would be set up to deal with all aspects of attendance at fairs.

In Poznan, 400,000 of the 600,000 visitors called at the Israel pavilion. Only China attracted more visitors. These two countries, together with Vietnam were the only Asian countries out of the 36 states who participated.

Israel sold all of its $50,000 quota. The principle articles ordered were shoes, plastic purses, regular and ball-point pens, textiles and plastic goods.

It was possible to sell two main categories of goods in Poland, it was said. These were raw materials, or highly finished luxury goods.

Pressure Cookers Impress

Poles were astounded by the Israel-made pressure cooker. Although they knew that pressure cookers existed, this was the first time that they could really examine one, it was said.

The Polish press devoted many leading articles to Israel for the first time in many years. The pavilion and its attendants were also guests on radio and television shows. As an advertising stunt, 150,000 Akava "White Star" razor blades were distributed.

In the U.S. and Canada the Mobile Exhibit aimed at attracting department store and other buyers in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Montreal. More than 15,000 buyers visited the Exhibit. It was impossible to give an exact account of actual purchases since the buyers placed their orders through local agents in these cities.

The principal orders were for plywood, cement, clothes, raincoats, rope, razor blades, wine and chocolate.

The Exhibit was featured in all the newspapers as well as on 20 radio and eight television shows.

Invitations had been received to tour South America, Australia and Burma with the Exhibit.

Protective Zone Around Army Training Ground

The Ministry of Defence was yesterday ordered to show cause why it should not establish a protective zone between a training ground used by the army, and a nearby settlement.

The Supreme Court, sitting as the High Court of Justice, in Jerusalem, issued the order *nisi* upon the request of the settlement which claimed that the explosions and firing in the range started brush fires which often swept into cultivated fields, ruining crops.

The Court, however, refused to order the Ministry to show cause why the training grounds should not be removed entirely.

Justice Cheshin remarked that "we are sitting in Jerusalem. We cannot tell the Defence Forces how and where to train. Do you want them to train in the streets of Tel Aviv?"

The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin and Witkon. (Itim)

Flag-Waving Crowd Greets Gadna

Hundreds of flag-waving Jews thronged Amsterdam airport to welcome the 77 members of the Israel Gadna marching team on their arrival on Monday morning, a correspondent accompanying the group has cabled back. A parade of the Gadna group who were wearing battledress and carrying Uzi submachine-guns, was taken at the airport by the Israel Minister in Holland, Mr. c. Yoran, and his Military Attache, Aluf-Mishneh A. Niahri.

The young Israelis were also met by representatives of the Dutch Army. The arrival was widely covered by radio and press.

Nieuwenhuys Belgian Envoy to Sudan

M. Jean Nieuwenhuys, Belgian Consul-General in Jerusalem during the War of Liberation and one-time Chairman of the U.N. Truce Commission in Jerusalem, has arrived in Khartoum to take up his post as first Belgian Ambassador to the Sudan, "Al Ahram," the Cairo daily, reported yesterday.

'I'm Cooling Off' says this youngster's smile, as she showers herself in yesterday's withering sharav. (Photo by Braun)

Fire Destroys Paint Shop

RAMAT GAN, Monday. — Damage estimated at over IL10,000 was caused this afternoon when fire gutted the paint shop of Mr. Haim Zur, at 2 Rehov Syrkin, Givatayim.

Mr. Zur on opening the shop was met by a cloud of smoke. The local fire brigade kept the fire from spreading to neighbouring dwellings and saved half the goods in the shop. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined.

A fire in the barn of the Druze village Fassuta, in Upper Galilee, today destroyed 13 tons of grain, a like quantity of cut straw, a tractor and a harvester, together valued at IL10,000. The property was not insured.

The fire was caused by sparks from the tractor. Villagers, the crew of a fire fighting jeep of the Ministry of Agriculture, and police from Ma'ona (Tarhiha), fought the flames.

A large fire yesterday razed the straw rick at Ramat Rahel settlement, the southernmost point of Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Fire Brigade worked for several hours to bring the blaze under control and to prevent pieces of burning straw, carried aloft by a slight breeze, from igniting buildings or fields at the settlement.

ORPHANAGE OPENS IN JERUSALEM

"This institution is here to pay society's debt to the orphan," the Mayor of Jerusalem, said yesterday at the official opening of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls in the Kiryat Moshe quarter.

The 200 girls now cared for by the Home watched from the balconies of the new building as greetings were brought from Chief Rabbis Nissim and Herzog; the Minister for Religious Affairs and Social Welfare, Mr. M. Shapiro; the Minister of Posts, Dr. J. Burg, the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. G. Topolovsky; the British Vice-Consul in Jerusalem, Mr. R.N. Dawson; Rabbi W. Minsberg, Director of the Home and Mr. I. D. Mann, chairman of the Building Committee.

The ceremony ended when Rabbi A. J. Weingarten, Associate Director of the Home, affixed a mezuzah to the doorpost of the main entrance.

Present at the ceremony was a delegation of women from the Home's auxiliary clubs in the U.S., which raised a large part of the IL1m. that financed the construction.

Y.M.C.A.
JERUSALEM
Presents
Ora Rotem
in a
Piano Recital
on Wednesday, July 25,
at 8.30 p.m., in the
Auditorium
On the programme works
by:
Bach, Beethoven, Chopin,
Alexander, Balakirew and
Gershwin.
ENTRANCE FREE

Milk Cows Get Prizes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Monday. — Four prizes for milk cows were awarded in nearby Ein Tsurim today. Two of the prizes were taken by the settlement itself for the herd with the best average milk yield and the cow with the highest individual output.

The Ein Tsurim herd gave an average of 6,373 kilograms of milk last year and "Sarah'le," the champion cow, contributed 10,835 kilograms in 268 milking days. Kibbutz Shoval in the Negev received a prize for its bull, "Marshall," who has sired 88 daughters living in the same settlement.

From the Jezreel Valley came representatives of Kibbutz Geva to receive a prize for "Fanya" now deceased, who gave 88,000 kilograms of milk during her lifetime and is survived by eight daughters and four sons.

The prize for the champion herd was given by the Cattle Breeders Association in the name of Haim Sifroni, a cowherd killed in Nirim last year during an Egyptian attack. The other three prizes were given by three Jewish families in Rhodesia.

SARAH BOURY FUNERAL

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Rahel Boury took place yesterday at Har Menuhot in Jerusalem. She was 72. She passed away on Sunday night.

She leaves four children, three sons and one daughter. One of her sons is Mr. Issar Boury, head of the Municipal Treasury.

Mayor Gershon Agron and senior department heads paid their last respects at the Ziv Hospital.

Cables in Brief

TELEVISION. — The British Overseas Airways Corporation is considering the installation of a closed television circuit at the London airways terminal. Under the plan friends waiting for passengers would be able to see their arrival by bus from London airport on a television screen in the terminal restaurant.

NEHRU. — The Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, returned to New Delhi yesterday from a month's visit to Europe and the Middle East. In London he atttended the Commonwealth Premiers conference.

HEAT. — Italian police yesterday blamed a heatwave and violent summer storms as being "largely responsible" for a crime wave which has brought 11 murders and 23 woundings in Italy in the last two weeks.

HATS. — The New South Wales Felt Hatters Union yesterday directed that all members must wear hats. They will refuse to work with unhatted hatters.

Scabs in British Motor Walkout

BIRMINGHAM, England, Monday (Reuter). — Thousands of workers defied picket lines at the start of a strike at the British Motor Corporation factories in the Birmingham area today.

Nevertheless, about 70 per cent of the 50,000 involved had obeyed the call of the 15 unions concerned to stay out in protest at the mass dismissal of 6,000 workmates. The strike order applied to the Corporation's 13 car plants which make Austin, Morris, Riley and MG cars and commercial vehicles at Birmingham, Coventry and Oxford.

ITALIAN RAIL STRIKE

ROME, Monday (Reuter). — Every train in Italy will come to a halt for 24 hours at midnight tonight when 160,000 railwaymen strike because of delays in dealing with their claims for better pay and improved working conditions. The Defence Ministry announced that military trucks and planes will help civil bus and airlines carry extra passengers during the strike.

CORRECTION

The number of Jews who emigrated from Eastern Europe to Israel last year was 1,200 and not 12,000 as erroneously reported yesterday.

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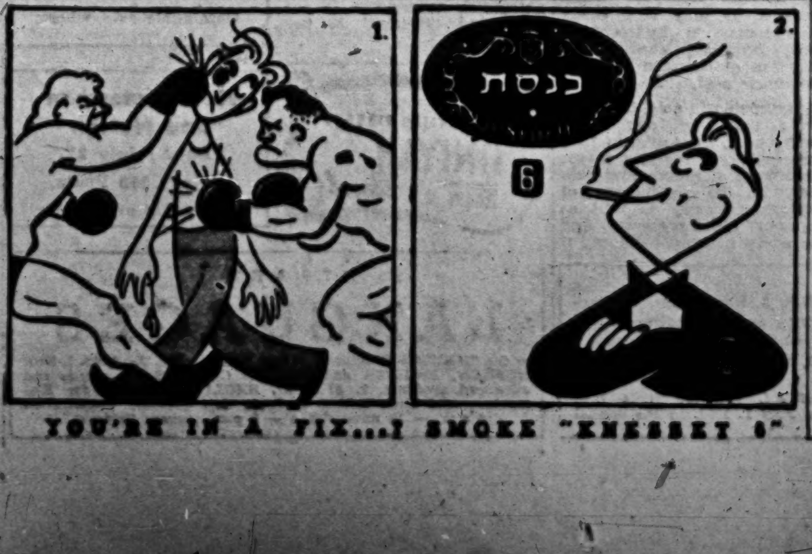

YOU'RE IN A FIX...I SMOKE "KNESSET 6"

School for Surveyors
Registration for the 1956-57 academic year at the School of Surveyors, Holon, continues.
Course of study: two years.
Only 25 students will be admitted.
Requirements: Matriculation Certificate.
Students without Matriculation Certificates will be accepted for unmatriculated work.
Matriculated students of the School of Surveyors, who successfully complete the course of study and pass the examinations will receive the title "Qualified Surveyor."
According to the Regulations of January 26, 1954 regarding licences for surveyors, only those qualified at recognised schools are permitted to receive a surveyor's licence.
Additional details and application forms are available at: The Surveying Department, Rehov Yehuda Halevi, opp. corner Rehov Sheinkin, Tel Aviv or write to: The Surveying Department, P.O.B. 2730, Tel Aviv.

Economic News from Abroad

Canada Faces Problems

• Canada, which has enjoyed almost unbroken prosperity and a record boom since the end of the war, is now running into "mixed" financial and economic weather, with rough patches ahead. Current indices reflect the amazing business expansion. The Gross National Product, the index including all goods and services, was up 11.7 per cent over the same period last year, and six per cent above the rate for 1955 as a whole, which had set a new record. However, shadows are becoming evident. Early in July, trade figures covering the first five months of the year showed a staggering balance of imports over exports, namely $484m., as against an already severe imbalance of $127m. last year. Exports have been buoyant, rising by 11.6 per cent, imports, mainly from the U.S., have positively soared, and are up by 30.5 per cent. Three factors account for the excess of imports: (1) The development and construction boom has required vast amounts of capital goods, machinery etc. (2) Last year Canada headed off inflation temporarily, only by importing consumer goods heavily from the United States, and is this year increasing the inflow but with less success in holding down prices. (3) The Canadian economy is now going "all out," and with inflation of incomes there is a demand for goods right across the board. So far, in 1956, Canada has been a sellers' market.

Sweden's Balance Better

• Sweden's balance of payments on current account for the first quarter of the current year turned out more favourably than had been expected, writes Svensk Export, house organ of the General Export Association of Sweden, in a recent survey. The first three months resulted in a deficit of Kr. 368,000,000.

The trade deficit proper — including fob exports and cif imports — left a deficit of Kr. 608,000,000 this year, as against Kr. 629,000,000 for the first three months of 1955, and other current payments rose from Kr. 225,000,000 to Kr. 240,000,000. Net shipping revenues amounted to about Kr. 250,000,000, while invisible payments to abroad were on approximately the same scale as last year.

Net capital transactions resulted in a deficit of Kr. 25,000,000, as compared with a surplus of Kr. 5,000,000 in 1955. The sum of these movements should have brought about a decrease in the aggregate foreign exchange reserves of Kr.393,000,000 in the first quarter of this year and of Kr.399,000,000 in the same period of last year. However, in actual fact the reserves went down by only Kr. 86,000,000 this year and Kr. 83,000,000 in 1955, which is probably explained by the comparatively longer credits granted for imports than for exports.

Eastern Oil Too Cheap

• The present U.S. oil import policy is seen as precluding further large-scale expansion of Middle East oil output, because any advance in these oil supplies would lead to an incursion into the American market, which uses two thirds of the world's oil. However, 80 per cent of the Middle East crude oil goes to Europe, as both coal and oil producers in the U.S. sternly oppose any increase in oil imports generally and from the Middle East in particular. As the present cost of Middle East crude (including royalties) is no higher than 75 cents to $1 per barrel compared with $2.80 per barrel in Texas, a liberalization of oil imports would result in a collapse of American oil and coal prices with far-reaching economic and social repercussions.

Indians Promote Tourism

• India is bidding for a bigger share in world tourist traffic. She is opening new tourist offices in Australia and West Germany, founding a school of hotel management (with an Englishman likely to be the first principal), cutting out customs formalities, and appointing a Director-General of Tourism with £4m. in his campaign purse.

Distance-devouring airlines have given India her chance, and she hopes that their main "cargo" will be American dollar-spenders. Last year, 12,000 out of India's 45,000 tourists were Americans with £4m. to spend, and 10,000 of them came by air and travelled about the country by plane. India wants to attract more of the Americans who now fly to Japan and Hawaii.

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MANAGERIAL MUDDLE

FOR the time being the squabble about the proposed appointment of a third labour member to the Palestine Electric Corporation Board of Directors has not aroused public interest, though it contains many personal and factional ingredients likely to cause a stir. This unconcern is typical of the public attitude to the whole field of nationalized industries where problems of management are becoming increasingly important. These problems used to be regarded as a personal question and were dealt with on an individual basis. Indeed, personalities capable of assuming all the complex and far-reaching responsibilities bound up with the management of basic industries and vital services on a national scale are scarce in every country, and it would be difficult to find suitable men for all the key jobs even if the material rewards offered them could compete with privately earned incomes. As time goes on, however, it is becoming evident that another, no less important problem should be kept in view, namely the actual functions and status of the said managers.

Two years ago a small sensation was caused by the sudden dismissal of the "Kharsit v'Hol Zakh" manager, who had braved the displeasure of the Ministry of Development by pursuing an independent business policy. In the Dead Sea works, at least part of the delay and damage has been caused by divided responsibilities and a clash of methods. In the Palestine Electric Corporation, a prolonged crisis came to a head several weeks ago with the resignation of the entire Board of Directors, and since then the internal situation has become so muddled that all decisions beyond the day-to-day routine are postponed, urgent matters neglected and the employees' morale is rapidly deteriorating.

In other nationalized concerns the situation may not be so bad, but it cannot be satisfactory either, because no clear delegation of powers has ever been attempted. Such a situation would be dangerous in any country. In Israel, where the nationalized sector makes up so large a part of the total economy and an even larger one in new development, we may be courting disaster.

The picture is not made brighter by the thought that no speedy way out of the present muddle can be expected, since it will take time to evolve sensible policies, to impose them upon all concerned and to straighten out the inevitable friction and misunderstanding resulting from every new start. But a new approach should be tried by fixing some general principles for the operational and personal side of the question.

Is the management of a nationalized industry to be responsible only for the daily routine, leaving all matters of long term development, finance, prices, wage-scales, etc., to the respective Government departments — as is often the case at present — or is more power to be delegated to the men on the spot? Are nationalized industries to be allowed to draw upon State revenue even where not justified by special reasons, e.g. strategic or development purposes?

What are to be the respective functions of the General Manager, the Board of Directors and the Council (where it exists)? What are to be the criteria of a person appointed to a directorial post? To what extent — if at all — are employees of a concern to be eligible for managerial positions? All these — and many others — are basic questions which must be answered before any positive progress can be achieved in this respect. It is sad to say that they are not even being seriously discussed.

Shipping Negev Potash

By DAN BAVLY

THE possibility of Jordan competition in the exploitation of potash and phosphates and their export to the Far East, which has just arisen, is cited by many as just another factor that should convince the Israel Government of the urgency of building a railway to connect the Dead Sea with Eilat.

The Chemical Construction Corporation, an American firm assigned to the job by the Point Four authorities in Jordan, has now completed a survey of the possibilities of rebuilding the potash works on the north shore of the Dead Sea and of mining Jordan's phosphates reserves. Its report deals with various possible methods of exploitation and transportation, as well as production and shipping costs.

While Jordan cannot be expected to begin exploiting these minerals in the near future, she should be able to start exporting them before 1960. A sum of £4m. has already been allocated for the construction of a new potash plant.

As Asia develops, she will require immense quantities of fertilizers. Japan alone consumes 2.5m. tons of phosphates and 2m. tons of potash annually, and the demand is steadily growing. There are no potash reserves east of the Dead Sea, and potash shipped to the Far East from the shores of the Red Sea will cost much less to transport than fertilizer shipped from Europe by way of Suez.

While the production of most of the world's potash is controlled by a cartel of French and German manufacturers, these are unlikely to interfere, according to Ministry of Development officials, in the marketing of Dead Sea potash, which makes up a negligible part of the world's production. Nor are threats of an Arab boycott of countries buying from Israel likely to influence such experienced traders as the Japanese.

The large-scale export of Israel potash to the Far East on a non-subsidized basis before Jordan gains a foothold there will be most difficult, however, if the Dead Sea potash has to be transported by way of Haifa. Even if the Suez were open to Israel shipping, the expense would be prohibitive.

Shipping costs would be incomparably lower from Eilat, although the Egyptians' threats that they would fire on Israel-bound ships entering the Gulf of Akaba must be taken into account. Such firing, however, would incontestably be an act of war, and the Egyptians would have to face the consequences. With the building of a railroad connecting Eilat with the rest of the country the risk which they would be taking would be correspondingly greater.

The question of a railway to Eilat is not a new one; it was, in fact, one of the first development projects discussed in the early days of the State. It was argued that, without a railroad, shipping costs to the southern Negev would be so high as to practically preclude its settlement and development. In addition, basing calculations on expensive road transport would rule out any realistic cost estimates in planning the development of natural resources, as well as of industry. In fact many Negev enthusiasts have gone so far as to say that until the Eilat railway is built any investment made in the Far South would be partly wasted.

It is a fact that in all underdeveloped areas the construction of a railroad has nearly always been a precondition of civilization and prosperity. The reasons were not only economic: the building of the road, its guarding, and the shipping of raw material required the employment of a certain number of people who formed the nucleus of a future settled population.

There have been two main objections to this stand: the difficulties in financing the construction of a railroad from Beersheba to Eilat with a line connection to S'dom, a total of 310 kilometres, of which 50 stretch over comparatively difficult terrain; and the cost of guarding the line, two-thirds of which would be within five kilometres of the Jordan border.

Partly Solved

As to the first point, this has now at least been partly solved, since there is an organization willing to undertake the financing of the railway and its construction. The question remaining is whether the Government is willing to undertake the repayment of the foreign investment, as demanded by the Company. The question is being studied by a Committee composed of six Directors-General of Ministries.

It is understood that they will present their recommendations to the Ministerial Economic Committee in the near future. The second question is also being dealt with by the Director-Generals' Committee. Here the questions are somewhat more complicated, as many of the probable developments belong to regional politics. An important faction of those dealing with the problem feel that, in spite of the physical danger to the railway in the first phase of its existence, i.e. possible minelaying and ambushes, the southern borders of the country will be strengthened by its construction. They point out (correctly) that a large part of the Haifa-Jerusalem railway runs almost on the present border of the country, and that it has been functioning in comparative security. They agree that there is a certain difference in the Negev railway, since the region there is so sparsely populated, but then so is the Hartuv-Beitar-Beit Zafafa area of the railway.

The danger of disturbances does exist, but short of a war, it is a limited one. If the Government does decide to build the railway, it will have to guarantee its operation, and it is contended that the Jordanians would not dare to persist in sabotaging the line.

If the Negev is to be developed, there must be a cheap transport system. It is impossible to build the Negev on a subsidy basis — it just will not work; it must have a sound economic foundation. This may sound over-ambitious, but it is not. The laying of a 300 km. railway may sound like a great enterprise, and it certainly is in the modest proportions of the Israel economy, but much longer railway lines have been laid, and have paid off.

A railway to Eilat might cost IL50m., half of which would go for the purchase of imported materials and services, and the rest for local services. It would be a huge employment project, and would encourage further experiments, and ultimately the exploitation of copper, more phosphates, and other minerals.

This is the first of two articles.

WORKERS TO JOIN HISTADRUT BOARDS

By SHALOM COHEN

FAR reaching measures for giving workers a say in the management of Histadrut enterprises were agreed to last week by Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company. The proposals, drawn up by Mr. Yona Yagol, now have to be submitted to the Histadrut Central Committee.

Mr. Yagol suggested that joint parity councils of management and workers, consisting of five representatives of each side, be set up immediately in all Histadrut plants. The workers' representatives would be elected by a direct vote and would also include administrative employees. The function of the council would be to hear reports of the management and director, with the right to criticize it and present suggestions. It would also aim at studying economic and production questions, and at increasing a feeling of responsibility among the work staff. The chairman of the council would be the company director.

In a few enterprises, it is suggested that a joint management be set up consisting of three representatives each for workers and management, with the seventh member appointed by agreement of both sides. Its aim would be to work out current and future production plans, development and reorganization, new equipment, to investigate complaints from the public and consumers; to negotiate with the trade unions, and to tackle questions of manpower, costs and relationships with other firms.

Mr. Yagol, when presenting the proposals, declared that the Histadrut must not concern itself with questions of wages and standards of living, but must go ahead with the Socialist-Zionist idea of self-management. It could no longer be postponed, he said, and the Histadrut must give the answer to the oft-repeated question: "What is the difference between a worker in a Histadrut enterprise and one in private industry?" Joint management will increase the workers' interest in and responsibility towards his work, and will exploit his talents.

By worker-management cooperation, there was no intention of detracting from the trade unions' independence in questions of wages, nor from management's direct responsibility in the technical and administrative direction of their enterprises, he stated. It does propose, however, to transfer part of the authority of management to the joint bodies, and to limit the absolute power of the unions. A distinction will continue to be made between the independent trade unions dealing with general wage demands, and worker representatives on the joint management, who will concentrate on the problems of their enterprise.

A pre-condition for the scheme's success is that the workers' representation on the joint bodies be full, and definitely not a minority. If it is a minority, it may well take on the form of an opposition, with all the consequences. Mr. Yagol declared that the introduction of both forms of joint management as proposed would resuscitate public industry at the present turning point in the country's economic situation.

Problems of Farm Surplus

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE fruit and vegetable shops all over the country prove better than statistics how agricultural production has progressed during the last few years. You can buy a big variety of fruit and of vegetables and the quality is so good that American visitors compare it favourably to their produce. In addition to varieties we have known a long time new ones appear and they are often of superior quality. For the first time the country has a big supply of peaches and they look and taste as good as the Italian and French ones.

If housewives are pleased about the full shops they also worry about their purses. Though the supply is big and varied prices are still often high. The producers, on the other hand, while admitting that earnings are not bad, are worried about the even greater supply which is to be expected during the next few years when plantings in new settlements will begin to bear fruit. What shall we do with more grapes, more peaches and more apples? Will they go the way the tomatoes did, which had to be thrown away because they might lower prices?

A Steady Market

The experts try to figure out how many kilos of fruit and vegetables every person in this country should eat so as to supply the producer with a steady market. This, of course, is putting the cart before the horse. The producer must act according to market conditions and not *vice versa*. Moreover, consumption will depend a great deal on prices, and the prices of many varieties are still very high. They must and will go down with more ample supplies, and the producer will have to base his costing on the prices prevailing in periods of plentiful supply.

Let us assume for the sake of argument that this is being done. There will still remain the problem of plenty, that is, more produce than the local market can absorb. What can be done about that?

There are two proposals which promise a solution. The first is the expansion of our industry based on agricultural raw materials. The second is the search for additional crops hitherto not grown here.

Canning Industry

The canning industry has shown that it is able both to supply the local market during the periods when fresh produce is either not to be had or is very expensive and to build up export markets. Expansion in this field has been hampered by the high prices of local produce which made a government subsidy for exports — and for growers — necessary. Bringing down costs all round would open up new opportunities which would be more promising than in many other export industries, as the added value in this branch is higher than in others. With the development of settlement, bigger quantities of produce could be provided for factories and the settlers could learn by cooperation with the canneries what sort of produce is needed.

But have we exhausted all our possibilities in agricultural production? Are there not additional crops which can be introduced so as to vary the crop programme of the settlements? The answer must be given by our experimental stations and by settlers who try out things for themselves. That the pattern of cultivation can be altered is proved by the introduction of cotton and peanuts. We take these new crops for granted today and forget that cotton growing was introduced by the energy of one man with initiative and drive — Mr. Hamburger of California — and that some years ago the export of peanuts was still in the realm of dreams. The marked differences in climate in this country make the growing of a wide variety of crops possible. How wide we do not even know. But we must find out.

We have hitherto built our settlements according to a uniform plan, allotting not only fixed units of land, but also standardized equipment and a uniform production schedule, which was only slightly modified according to natural conditions. The settlers themselves, new to their job, were unable to make suggestions for variations. The experimental stations were not ready with new plans.

The agricultural planners want to meet the problems of plenty by confining certain crops to certain areas. Thus apple growing is to be allowed only to hill farmers and to be forbidden to areas which can grow other fruit. A bill to this effect is being prepared. It is doubtful if law-making is the right instrument for bringing about the proper distribution of crops in the different regions of the country. Not only because we might once again pass a law which is difficult to enforce, but also because economic considerations could do the trick.

A region which is especially suited to a certain crop will be able to produce it cheaper — if there is no intervention by water subsidies and other measures. The distribution of crops would therefore be a natural development. In order to foster greater variety the choice of crops to be grown must be enlarged by experiment. A few more experienced and broad-minded people like Mr. Hamburger could bring about a second revolution in Israel agriculture.

CARDS REPLACE CLERKS

THE mechanization of government offices is being pushed forward rapidly in view of the recent ban imposed upon engaging new employees, *The Jerusalem Post* is informed. Thus, accounting of the Defence Levy has been mechanized to a great extent, and plans are under way to introduce punch card methods in income tax administration. Paying out salaries to government employees is also to be mechanized shortly, making it possible to dispense with about 300 officials engaged in that department. Salaries will be paid by cheque instead of in cash, thus avoiding the heavy demand for cash at the beginning of each calendar month.

Coffee Experiments Abandoned

By ZVI HALMER

COFFEE can be grown in Israel successfully, but not economically. This sad fact was revealed by the director of the Coffee Importers Association, Mr. Yosef Strugo, in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* following the "discovery" by the press last week of the home-grown beans in the Agricultural Research Station in Rehovot.

Mr. Strugo said that the association had been keen supporters of the attempt made to introduce the crop into this country and until March of this year had invested considerable sums of money into the research work undertaken. After almost six years of effort, however, it had become obvious that although qualitatively Israel could produce fine coffee, the cost would be so prohibitive as to make further work ridiculous.

In coffee growing countries, lying across the tropical belt, labour and water costs are negligible, whereas in Israel both of these items would raise the cost of home grown coffee to "very many times" that of the best imported quality. In the early days of the experiments it was known that labour costs would be high, but the members of the association had assumed that workers on plantations would yield far greater results than the cheap labour forces of other countries. The coffee merchants were still of that opinion, Mr. Strugo said, but the cost of water was an insurmountable problem.

Coffee needs heavy rainfall during the summer months, and to "manufacture" the water supply would cost more than the coffee is worth. The private grower may find pleasure in drinking his own coffee even though it may cost him up to 10 times what he would pay for an equal drink made from imported beans, but the economy of this country could not afford the same luxury, the expert said. For that reason, the association had decided to cut its losses and had forsaken its equipment and plants, with the recommendation that the Government go no further in coffee production.

In spite of the financial losses incurred in backing the coffee growing experiment, Mr. Strugo, and presumably his association, do not regret having made the attempt, and have nothing but respect for Dr. Israel Gindel of the Research Station, who has devoted himself to the testing of many types of plants. It was necessary to face bitter facts, however, and not throw good money after bad. "We tried to beat Nature," Mr. Strugo said, "but after a long struggle Nature has won."

HYDROCHLORIC ACID MADE HERE

IN implementation of their production programme, Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) Ltd., have recently added hydrochloric acid to the list of products they are now manufacturing.

The process used is synthetic, based on the direct reaction between chlorine and hydrogen (both gases being co-products of the electrolysis of salt) in a special cylindrical reactor where the hydrogen is burned in the presence of chlorine gas. This process produces hydrochloric acid of great purity since it eliminates any possibility of foreign elements being present, as may very easily be the case in hydrochloric acid produced through the reaction of common salt and sulphuric acid.

Hydrochloric acid has very wide industrial application, being used, *inter alia*, in food processing, in tanning, in the treatment of metals and rubber, in the production of pharmaceuticals, as well as in many other processes. And as every housewife knows, it is an excellent cleansing and bleaching agent.

The E.I.F. Hydrochloric Acid Plant is working on a three-shift schedule, at a production rate of 1,000 tons of acid a year. Although this quantity exceeds the country's present requirements, it is anticipated that the tendency to shift to hydrochloric acid in the galvanizing industry, in place of sulphuric acid, which requires expensive heating equipment, will lead to an increase in demand.

E.I.F. are producing hydrochloric acid in two concentrations — "Standard" 30 per cent and "Special" 33 per cent.

Stocks and Commodities

Keren Hayesod Bonds Sold Out in T.A.

IL10m. 6½ per cent Keren Hayesod bonds were practically sold out before the date fixed for registering subscriptions and a few days ago almost all banks stopped accepting further subscriptions. There is therefore no doubt that the list will close almost immediately after opening.

In the meantime, turnovers remained small on the market, with only a few securities showing some signs of firmness and especially securities linked to the dollar. Tavel Dollar advanced by one point as did Palestine Electric dollar-linked bonds. On the other hand the C.o.L. index-linked Palestine Electric receded slightly and so did a number of securities, including Bank Leumi shares, I.L.D.C., the Potash issues, Palestine Electric Second Pref, Ata, Kurdaneh, Moller and others. Slightly firmer, on the other hand, were Nesher Cement issues and Assis shares.

Outside the stock exchange, Israel Oil Prospectors and Jordan Exploration changed hands at almost unchanged levels at around IL12.750 and IL1.700 respectively, while the loan to the Israel Oil Prospectors was quoted as high as 250 per cent. In New York, Pan Israel Oil was $1¼, Israel Mediterranean $1¼, Israel American Oil $3⅝.

New York Closes Steady

AFTER a few irregular days the New York Stock Market closed steady for the week showing some gains in comparison with last week. The Dow Jones Average for 30 Industrials was 514.57, approaching the 1956 high of 521, as against 511 last week. Traders are still awaiting the outcome of the current steel wage negotiations. In the meantime the three week steel strike is beginning to make itself felt, especially with the retailers in the steel-making areas. The F.R.B. reported that department stores sales were down 1 per cent in the Chicago area and 6 per cent in Pittsburgh.

London Is Better

IN London industrials, oils, rubbers and mines moved ahead quite sharply. The general advance on Wall Street in the past week may have influenced the London Market.

Egypt's Urging U.K. Cotton Purchases

TEXTILE leaders in Manchester were urged by the members of the Egyptian trade delegation to buy more Egyptian raw cotton, so as to give a stimulus to a two-way trade between the two countries. In Alexandria, in the meantime, the Ministry of Agriculture announced that the 1956 cotton acreage will be approximately 10 per cent smaller than that of last year.

On the London market metal prices were generally easier, with copper falling by more than £5.- to £285.- per ton. On the rubber exchange prices were adjusted to the lower levels in the East.

From Washington it is reported that the surplus of farm products was cut by close to three billion dollars since 1954, still leaving more than eight billion.

The first shipment of steel since 1947 to the U.S.S.R. valued at over $1m. has been approved by the U.S. Commerce Department. The steel is intended for automaking.

Gold

Gold stood at Ffrs.477,000 per kilobar as against Ffrs.471,000 last week, and the Sovereign was Ffrs.4,250, as against Ffrs.4,190.-, despite a reaction on profit taking which set in after the recent sharp advance.

In Tangier the price of the Sovereign is Ffrs.4,195.- and the dollar notes were quoted at 417.50 while dollar transfers were 419.50 Ffrs. The pound sterling cross-rate was $2.773.

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BANK LEUMI CERTIFICATES

A STEP towards the development of a money market for short-term investment in Israel was taken by the official quotation of Bank Leumi three-year bearer certificates on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange last week. A certificate which will mature for IL1,000 on July 1, 1959, costs IL846.250.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JULY 23, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/69 (IL.50)	[illegible]
3½% Tavel Dollar 1/57	[illegible]
4% Comp. Loan 51/67	[illegible]
3½% War Loan 51/69	[illegible]
3½% Gov. Bds. (Israel)	[illegible]
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	[illegible]
4% Reg. Israel Currency "B"	[illegible]
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 1	[illegible]
Bk. Leumi ord.sh. d)	170
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	[illegible]
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	[illegible]
Ellern's Inv. ord.	[illegible]
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" b.d.	[illegible]
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	[illegible]
Bisur 6% debs.	[illegible]
Nir 4% Debs. (bearer)	[illegible]
5% pref. sh.	[illegible]
Pass 6% debs. 48/61 reg.	[illegible]
"Teva" 6% debs.	[illegible]
I.L.D.C. ord.sh.reg.	[illegible]
5% debs.	[illegible]
Afr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	71
Rassco 6% pref.ord.sh. d)	[illegible]
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	[illegible]
"A" ord. shares	[illegible]
Pal.Elec.pref.sh.(Ldn)a)	[illegible]
4½%P.E.C.Debs.	[illegible]
[illegible] pref. sh.	77
Ata ord. "B"	[illegible]
6-8%con. debs.	[illegible]
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	[illegible]
7%con. debs.	[illegible]
Moller-Dec ord.sh.reg. y)	[illegible]
Pal.-Brewery 5%con.sh.	[illegible]
Assis Enterprises "B" sh.	[illegible]
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	[illegible]
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	[illegible]
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	[illegible]
ord.sh.reg. (full div.)	[illegible]
Pal. Constr. Tr. 8% debs	[illegible]

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; x) ex right; z) % of IL1,000; y) in Pruta; v) 15.6/15.12: * Dollar; ** Index.

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· Notice to employers —
Tax deductions on salary
adjustment for clerks.

Employers, planning to make salary adjustments for clerks in the period ending March 31, 1956, and for subsequent months, are requested to deduct taxes as follows:
1) Salary increments which were paid by Government institutions and companies from July 1955—December 1955, Histadrut institutions from October 1955—December 1955, and by other employers as well are regarded as income for that year, to be added to the income of the worker until March 31, 1956.
2) Calculation of tax on salary adjustments for the period ending December 31, 1955 (the period for which salary adjustments are being paid in full), should be made on the basis of the March 1956 salary, which includes the full increment.
The tax due on the regular March salary (without the increment) should be deducted from this sum.
The balance of the tax is the amount which is due on the complete adjustment.
3) To calculate the tax to be deducted from the adjustments for the period ending December 31, 1955, the amount of tax due on the increment (as shown above) should be multiplied by the number of months for which the adjustments are made in full.
Example:
Tax deduction from the March 1956 salary according to the scale IL55
Tax deduction from the March 1956 salary (including the full increment) IL80
Tax deduction on Increment IL25
Tax to be deducted for July—December, 6x25 — IL150
4) When freezing ⅓ of the increment (from January 1956 onward) ⅓ of the deduction on the increment should also be frozen.
Deduction on adjustment (as shown in Para 4) IL25
⅓ frozen IL 8.330
Deductions from worker's salary is less by IL8.330, as a result of freezing the salary adjustments by ⅓.
5) Registration on the Worker's Card for the 1955/56 fiscal year should list adjustments for the period ending December 31, 1955 in a special column as should the amount of tax deducted from this sum. The ⅓ adjustment which is frozen, should also be listed in a special column as should the frozen deduction.
6) Cash deducted from the above salary adjustments, should be transferred to the Assessing Officer within 7 days from the date of payment.
7) Special Form 102 should be attached to every payment and marked Salary Adjustments for Clerks for the Period
....
These instructions refer to tax deductions from the salary adjustments to clerks and other workers, who are not included within the framework of the national agreement regarding factory workers made between the Histadrut Trade Unions and the Manufacturers Association.
Instructions for tax deductions from factory workers have already been published and submitted to employers.
INCOME TAX COMMISSION

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